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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN


VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1929

No. 12

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120	48
150	30
180	24
240	18
300	12
360	10
480	8
720	6

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den.	fil.
120	80
150	60
180	48
240	36
300	24
360	20
480	15
720	10

regular filament yarns

den.	fil.
120	40
150	30
180	24
240	18
300	12
360	10
480	8
720	6

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Do your production costs give competitors your business?

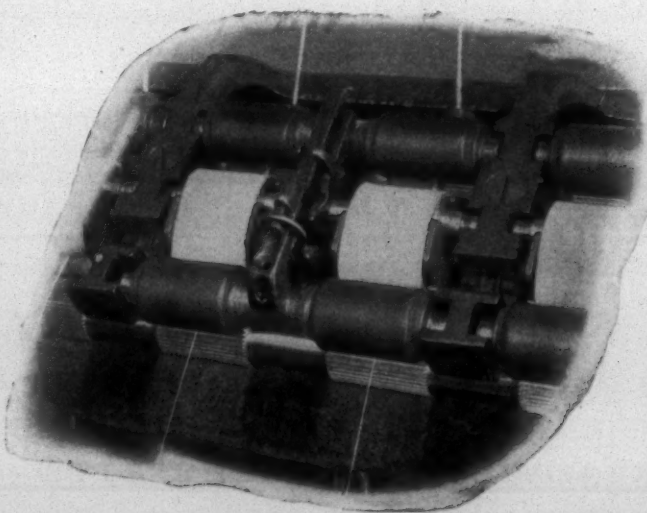
Textile manufacturers today can do little about their selling prices. A buyers' market and keen competition take it almost entirely out of their hands.

But textile mills can do a great deal about their production costs. They can control and in many instances decrease them, through new and modern equipment and improved methods.

In taking over the sale and installation of the Casablanca Long Draft System in this country, the Whitin organization again makes available to textile mills a better manufacturing method — a method which will result in lower costs.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Numerous prominent mills noted for the quality of their woven product have found in the Stafford automatic loom the answer to the problem of weaving automatically goods of the finest quality. Eloquent testimony as to the soundness of their choice is found in the continued repeat installations which have followed.

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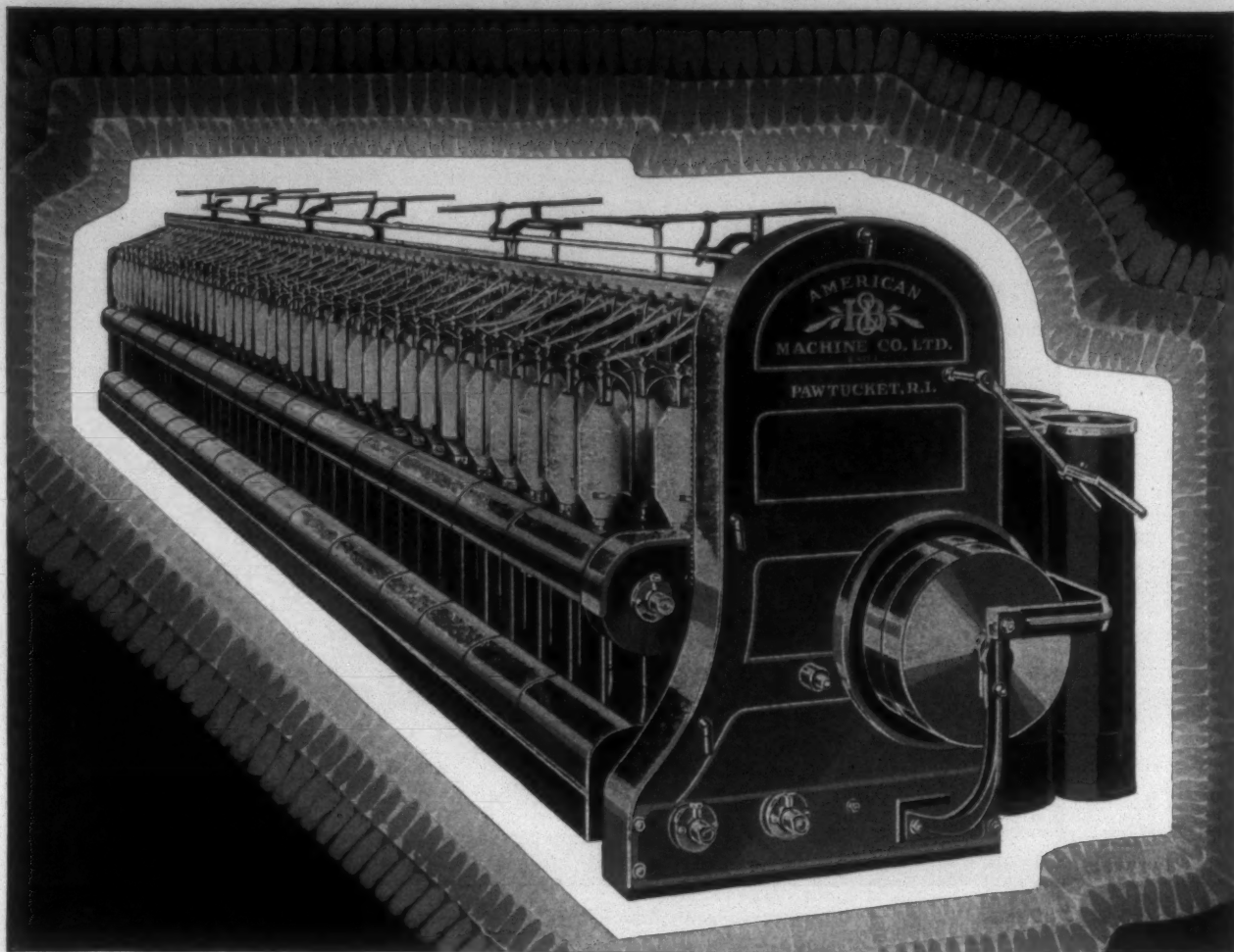
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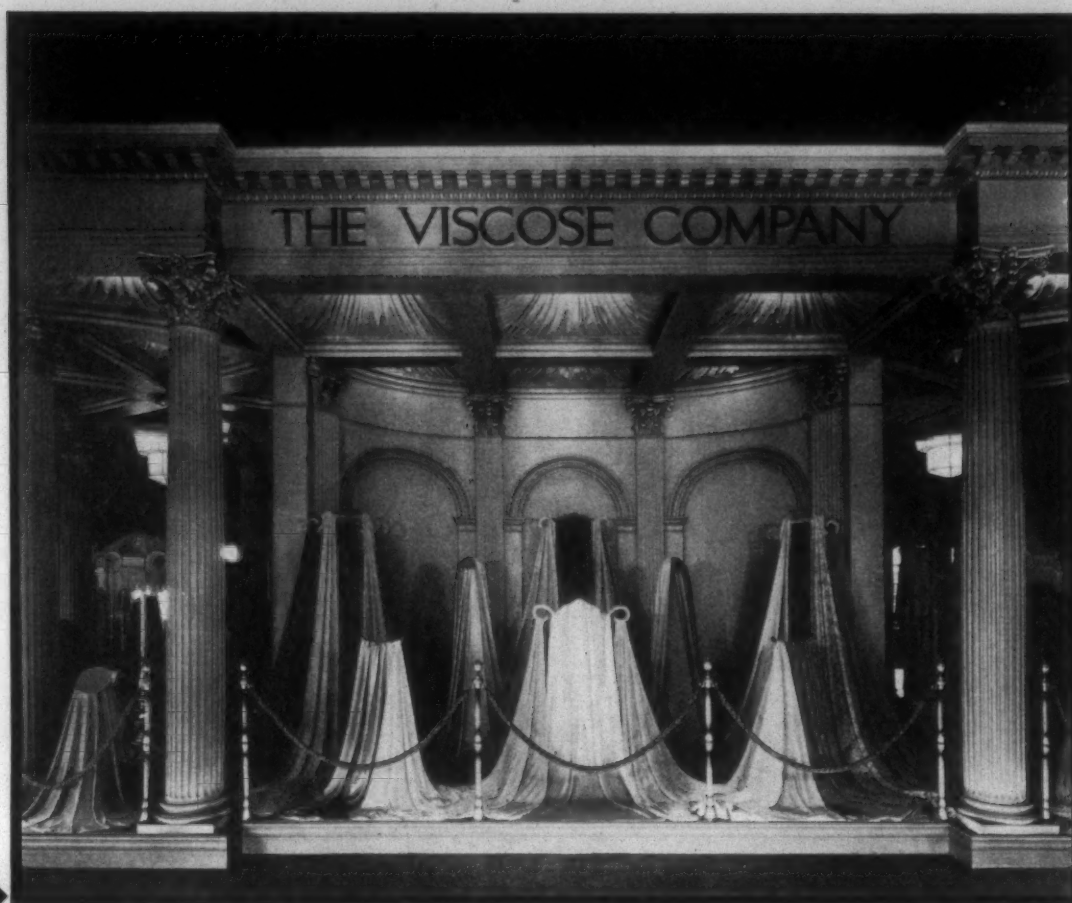
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One view of The Viscose Company's recent exhibition of rayon fabrics . . . Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City

NEXT YEAR'S FABRIC FASHIONS BLOSSOMED HERE...

THE EXHIBIT of The Viscose Company in September brought to a single bright focus many and varied forms of rayon. On display were rich and interesting rayon satins, crepes, georgettes, brocades, moires, reps, poplins, knitted fabrics and other leaders. In modern weaves, new color effects, unusual combinations. . . . Visitors from the great textile houses were impressed by the variety and beauty of this sparkling display. They saw here the fashion fabrics of today—and working material for tomorrow's features. In suggesting new constructions and color effects to the factors that will make them in volume, this exhibit opens and advances the third decade of rayon manufacture. . . . Today rayon fabrics hold a position of first importance—on their merits, as materials of distinction and utility. Fine rayon yarns are offering special properties that bring new forms of beauty in almost every class of goods and garments. . . . More than half the rayon-content fabrics made in this country use CROWN Brand Rayon Yarns. There is a type and size specialized to every purpose. Each is the measure of merit in its class—uniform, even-dyeing, easily worked, permanent in color and finish, sterling in service. . . . The Viscose Company pioneered the American manufacture of rayon and has steadily led its advance—by a margin of millions of pounds every year. The recent exhibit was arranged in the interests of rayon—and as a service to the textile industry. Those who missed the show cannot miss its meaning. They may share its practical benefits at any time by private conferences with specialists of this company. . . . So begins a new era of fabric fashion. . . . The Viscose Company, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The 1928 distribution of Crown Brand Rayon Yarns by uses

(FIGURES ARE POUNDS)

Underwear	17,820,000	Cotton Goods	10,800,000	Braids, Elastics, etc.	3,240,000
Hosiery	9,720,000	Silk Goods	7,020,000	Miscellaneous	2,700,000
Other Knit Goods	2,160,000	Wool Goods	540,000		

Estimated output for 1929—66,000,000 pounds

It is significant that increasing numbers of manufacturers are so proud of results obtained with Crown Brand Rayon Yarns that they are using this crown on their own labels to identify their products. We restrict its use to high-type textiles and well-styled quality merchandise. It is assurance of lasting merit.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1929

No. 12

Census of Distribution to Aid Sales Control *

By F. M. Feiker, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Census of Distribution, Department of Commerce
Managing Director, The Associated Business Papers

A profitable business appears today to be one in which the management has secured some control over supply and demand through advance knowledge. Those industries which are apparently best "in balance" are those in which production and sales have been matched. The coming national Census of Distribution will have been its primary value in setting up a basis of facts which will aid in the control of demand. Business men in many fields are approaching the problem of profit from the viewpoint of securing advance knowledge as to the volume of sales. The automotive industry is illustrative of one highly developed and integrated organization in which this objective has been definitely sought. By effective associated effort and co-operation between the government, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and individual statistical resources, there has been obtained an integration of production and sales figures that permits intelligent and intensive sales effort.

This problem of balance between supply and demand involves, of course, many factors, but one of the essentials everywhere recognized is the need of more basic facts. Manufacturers for many years have set up methods of controlling quality of production and cost of production. These methods include programs of manufacturing standardization and programs of cost-finding, which are today generally known, although there is in this field a wide opportunity still for the spreading of knowledge with regard to production costs as one of the bases for intelligent study of supply. In general, however, manufacturers have a control over output and costs of manufacture through predetermined standards which do not exist when it comes to selling. This basically is the reason for the tremendous wastes in selling. Business judgment is based less on fact and more on opinion, and as a result wasteful practices have grown up.

The methods for predetermining sales volume are naturally even more complicated than establishing the bases for the control of production. Production standards and costs have to do with physical quantities. Selling involves human likes and dislikes. No statistical picture therefore may be expected to solve the sales distribution problem. Questions of personal taste, of style, introduce the difficulty of determining in advance the wide or narrow acceptance of new ideas. On the other hand, it is evident that no final solution can be found unless we begin to set up a comprehensive picture of our distribution machinery in statistical terms comparable with the statistical picture of our produc-

tion machinery now available through the Census of Manufacturers and the collective action of many trade associations, which collect and disseminate totals of volume produced and stocks on hand of commodities to their member companies.

Thus the broad objective of the coming Census of Distribution is, first to provide a statistical picture or account of the number of distributors classified as to class, as to size, as to number of employees, and as to volume of business.

For the benefit of those who have not followed the development of the proposed Census of Distribution, some brief description of the history of this movement will serve to provide a background for the more intimate discussion.

The present Census of Distribution was first projected by President Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce and his sponsorship of this fundamental undertaking grew out of the recommendations made to him by many committees, the most important one being an advisory committee, of which Owen D. Young was chairman and the speaker vice-chairman. The report of the latter committee made to the United States Chamber of Commerce recommended "that business men both as individuals and as groups in their trade associations" give serious consideration to the need for a census of distribution comparable with the Census of Manufacturers.

Later this committee following through its original recommendation co-operated with the Director of the Census, William M. Steuart, in setting up an experimental census of distribution in eleven cities. The results of this experimental census were printed and disseminated through the co-operation of the National Chamber of Commerce.

As a result of this very thoughtful, searching analysis of the situation and with the co-operation of many individuals and many trade organizations, supported by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of Commerce Lamont, and Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Julius Klein, Congress included in the bill for the fifteenth census of the United States a provision for a national census of distribution.

To carry out the purposes of this provision and to advise in the detail of the taking of such a census, the Honorable Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, appointed an advisory committee on the census of distribution.

The first act of the committee was to set up a definition as to the scope of such a census of distribu-

(Continued on Page 20)

*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Discussion on Weaving

At a recent meeting of a large number of superintendents and overseers of New England cotton mills, held under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, that part of the discussion on weaving was as follows:

McGann Slasher Roll

MEMBER: I would like to ask a question as to the McGann slasher roll. I would like to see a show of hands using the McGann slasher roll.

CHAIRMAN: Will those using the McGann slasher roll please raise their hands? There are five hands up.

MEMBER: I wonder if one of those gentlemen would give an expression of opinion of the McGann slasher roll?

MEMBER: We have one in, but we have not had it in long enough to give an opinion on it. We have run it about three weeks so far, and I think it is going to show a saving of slasher cloth.

CHAIRMAN: Can anyone else express an opinion as to that roll?

MEMBER: May I ask if this slasher roll has the rubber cushion on the bottom next to the iron?

MEMBER: No, it hasn't. It has the jute yarn.

How Many Looms Per Weaver?

CHAIRMAN: Well, if there are no more questions, we will pass on to the third question, which is on weaving. The question reads: "What are good systems and methods to adopt to secure the most economic production in the weaving department? (a) How many looms to a weaver with battery hand and why? How determined?" There is the crying need today, gentlemen, for an answer to that question. Will somebody start that question off? In other words, I would like to ask this question: What constitutes a weaver's job?

MEMBER: One of the members has a chart which he showed me during the intermission. He said he wasn't going to show it, but I was very much interested in how we figured out the weaver's job. I am talking about plain weaving, now. You who are on fancy stuff, with no two looms in the mill that have the same style, are all let out right now.

The weaver is supposed to be able to take care of at least 300 breaks a day. Some say 350, but 300 is a conservative figure in ten hours. By a simple test of what constitutes your breakage, either knots, slubs, bunches, slack yarn, weak yarn, etc., you can find out what the loom stops per hour are. Before you can make an attempt to go into the specialization game, you have got to get it down to about half a loom per hour.

I will show you that chart. I brought it up in case somebody was interested. What we did was to get them all together and show them that chart there. The circle constitutes a day's work. The blue is the amount of time that they actually put in weaving; that is, piecing up ends, tending the loom, etc. The yellow is the actual time that they put in putting in bobbins. There is the time taken in starting up a warp, sweeping, taking off cloth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their time is allowed away from the work.

In the course of that talk we told them that we were going to take away from them everything except the actual weaving, but we also explained to them that if this weaving was a sort of punch press weaving, they would get through work about half-past ten in the morning. So then we simply ran some tests so as to determine how many looms they could run.

We tried it out. If you can get your loom stops down to half a loom stop per hour, it is safe to say that you

can make a beginning. When we first laid the thing out, we were talking about 40 looms. Through subsequent tests and one thing and another, we found out we could run a great deal more than 40.

Our weave room happens to be on 56-60 looms, all plain weaving. It is mostly 28 warp and 35 and 43 filling. The counts are 48, 56, 60 and 64. So that somebody will not ask me for it, I will say that the cotton is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch middling and pretty good stuff.

I do not know whether I have answered your question or not. But that is the way we handled it, with those charts. We just got our help together and put it right up to them. Of course, we had no unions to contend with. We had no labor leaders to contend with. We just got them into a group, and they knew we had made tests, taking weavers right out of the room, their own people, and they saw it could be done. We told them, "Let's give it a try," and we did. After the trial was running 120 looms for less than a week, about everybody in the room asked for that type of weaving. We haven't got the biggest weave shed in the world, either. We have two rooms. One is upstairs, and one down, and they are all on it. And everybody likes it.

Of course, the question you asked the other gentleman there holds good here, if the weavers get an addition to their weekly wage. They do. But the job is figured out that the actual effort of the weaver on 60 looms, which we take as a basis of our figures, is no greater than on the 24-loom job that they formerly had. That is all I think of that I can say now.

MEMBER: Might I ask you how you pay your battery hands, and where you got them?

MEMBER: Most of the battery hands were weavers. In our old layout, we had 20, 22 and 24-loom sections. A great many of the women felt that this job was going to be too big for them.

Now, we have it so that a woman runs 56 and a man runs 60. But that was the hardest rub that we had to contend with, because the girl or woman that formerly ran 20 looms went back as a battery hand and had to take a cut in pay. The percentage of help that this idea was going to benefit was much larger than the smaller percentage that it would work against, so we didn't hear much about it. On the other hand, if a weaver is cut, for instance, we give the spare hand jobs to those women who were formerly weavers, but who are now battery hands. We give them the job for the first day, and it materially increases their pay. When we first started in, we began paying the battery hands by the piece, just the same as the weavers. We found out that that complicated matters in case that you shifted them, because you really have to pay them by the picks of the cloth, and since we do not have pick counters on our looms, we went back to the flat rate for the battery hands.

MEMBER: How do you get your cuts off at the cut mark?

MEMBER: Well, that is very easily explained. In our particular work all of our product goes into a book cloth and is finished in our own plant. In order to make the finisher happy, we give him what we call a long cut, 440 yards in the piece.

When we first started the long cut, we used to make four-cut pieces, 220 yards; now, we have 8-cut pieces, 440 yards. That was marked on the slashers every 50 or 60 yards, or something like that. We found out that when we extended those cuts, either purposely or be-

(Continued on Page 40)

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TO men throughout American industries the phrase "Built by Link-Belt" has become synonymous with dependable performance. The Company's policy, pursued for more than 50 years, has earned for Link-Belt products a justified reputation for reliability.

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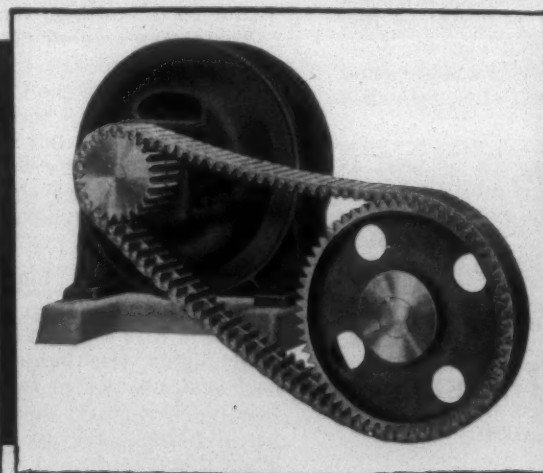
Link-Belt Silent Chain is today upholding, in every industry, its reputation as the ideal drive because "it stands the test of time" in service. Many drives have been giving trouble-free service for 5, 10, 15 to 20 years.

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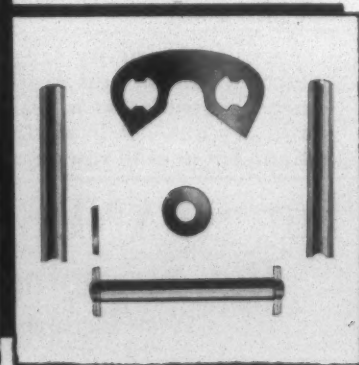
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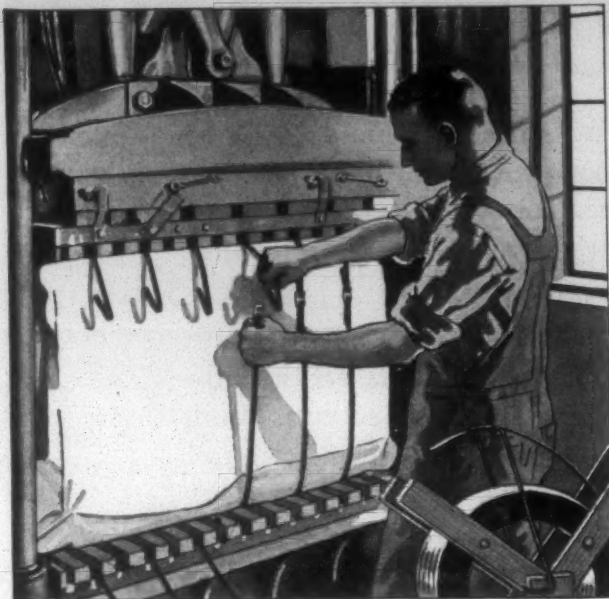


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Discussion on Weaving

(Continued from Page 8)

cause the thing got by and they could not gauge it right, we were getting five cuts and seven cuts, so we changed our marks and we only mark it four cuts.

Under the specialization layout, there are two cloth men, one on the top floor and one on the bottom floor, to take off the cloth. We put it up to the weaver to give him the signal when the cloth is coming off. The way they do is simply put an empty bobbin on the arc of the loom. When they see the cut mark as it comes over the warp, they put up one bobbin. To make it easier for the weaver to see it, we changed our cut marks to put six or eight dots on the average of every three feet apart leading up to the cut mark, so that the weaver has a warning of a couple of hours before the cut is ready to come out.

Rest Periods

MEMBER: I would like to ask the question if anybody has guaranteed a certain fatigue time for the operatives?

MEMBER: Yes, I have. The story is this. The tests that we made were during the period a year or so ago when we were running four days a week in order to reduce our inventory of goods on hand and on the fifth day, when the mill was shut down, we ran these weaving tests. We started on 40 looms, and we ran 40 looms, 50 looms and 56 looms, until we found that .60 was the job they could do the best all around.

In those tests we found this. The operatives running them were anxious to make a go of it, and they really ran themselves right into the ground. They were dead toward night. At least they were the first day, and on only 40 looms.

The next time we started it, we said that they would stop ten minutes every hour. They would work fifty minutes and stop ten. At the end of that time we found that ten minutes was too long to stop. That is, too many looms stopped, and they would have to hustle around too much to get them started again.

There was another thing that came up there that might be of interest. We thought at first that we might put flags on the looms so when they stopped, the flags would hop up and down, and the weaver would come and start it. But we found that was a poor idea, because you had the weavers jumping from pillar to post. Therefore, we started what we call the patrol system; that is, walking up one alley and down the next, and doing that in a regular routine.

Light Signals

I bought a clock from the International Time Recorder people with a program on it. Now we have red and green lights, stop lights, in the weave room, two on each end and one in the middle, on both floors. For twenty-five minutes the green light is on. That is the patrol period. For five minutes the red light is on. Then they can do just what they please. We require it of the weavers. If the weaver has a bad place in his loom, he has the privilege of fixing it, because it would be taking money right out of his pockets if we didn't allow him to do that.

We found this. If you could measure fatigue—I don't know of any machine that does it or could do it, or that we ever will have one—you would find that they don't become so tired when they have to stop for a certain length of time. One of my friends asked me, when he found out that I had red and green lights, if they could only go to the toilet when the red light was on. They can go to the toilet any time they want to,

but they don't go. They don't go until the red light is on, and then you see a rush.

We find this. If you will take a service record—some of you fellows use them, I think—and put it onto your looms, whether you are on the extended system or not, you will find this, that every time those looms are stopped—and this record gives you the time the loom is stopped—you will find that they are started up very quickly from early morning right up to noon. But if you will notice, I will guarantee that after 3 o'clock in the afternoon you will find that the period of stop is a little bit longer than it was in the morning, just simply showing that they don't get there quits as quickly. Now, if they have a rest period, you will find that they get there just as quickly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon as they do at 10 o'clock in the morning. We find that five minutes in a half hour is a pretty good system. They way we work it, it amounts to about 15 per cent of the actual time. We start at quarter of seven, and the first rest period comes at half-past seven, and every half hour thereafter until noon. We start at quarter of one, and the next rest period comes at half-past one, and every half hour thereafter. The last one comes at half-past four, and we run until quarter-past five. A red light comes on and they go out.

MEMBER: What time do you consider they put in patrolling?

MEMBER: All the time the green light is on.

MEMBER: What percentage of the time they are patrolling, do they spend in piecing and tying ends, etc.?

MEMBER: I do not know as I ever classified it as to that.

MEMBER: I want to bring out one point that has not been explained. He says 56 and 60 looms to a weaver, and all my friends in the textile industry will get that 60-loom bug, and they will go try it on certain constructions, and they are going to get into an awful fix. It all depends on the construction of your goods that you are running how many looms you can run.

MEMBER: That is just why I told you my counts and that it was plain weaving. You are right there.

Battery Hand

MEMBER: Might I ask what basis you took for bobbins per battery hand per hour? That is, what constitutes a battery hand's job?

MEMBER: We started them on 43 looms.

MEMBER: How many bobbins per hour? Did you analyze it from that viewpoint?

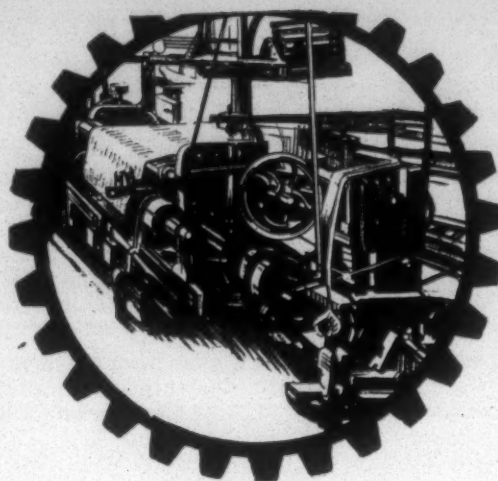
MEMBER: I have not done that, because we give that battery hand other duties to do. As a matter of fact, I think if we had those bobbin girls just simply putting in bobbins, we could run 60 looms. Of course, the thing that governs that is, how long does your filling last.

Of course, you must remember this. There is no standard for 60 looms. The only standard I know of is how many ends can an operative piece in a day, and so far as I know the nearest standard is from 300 to 350. If ten looms break 300 to 350 ends a day, that is a job, and it is all you can give the weaver. If a hundred looms break the same amount, that is a job.

Loom Stops

MEMBER: I disagree with the previous speaker, Mr. Chairman. We have heard a lot about this standard of 300 to 350 stops for a weaver to handle per day, and so many bobbins for a battery hand to handle. It all depends on the individual mill problem. It depends whether that battery hand has got to go a hundred yards to fill her truck, or whether she has trucks, and how those bobbins are placed in the truck for her, and

(Continued on Page 33)



THE Mill Owner's "Jack of All Trades" Lubricant

IN THE highly specialized field of mill lubrication, "Standard" Atlantic Red Oil may well be called a lubrication jack of all trades. It is an ideal oil for general mill use.

"Standard" Atlantic Red Oil is a medium body oil into which have been refined special lubricating qualities adapting it for use in plain bearings throughout your mill. Also in many other spots ranging from tight comb-boxes to the guides and bearings of steam engines.

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"Standard" Mill Lubricants makes them
safest and cheapest per mill hour

"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	—Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant D 10	—Comb-boxes

A complete line of engine oils for bearing lubrication



Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

"STANDARD"

Lubricants

Elementary Calculations in Spinning

By L. F. Kirksey, Gastonia, N. C.

Second Installment

(Continued from Last Week)

IN response to the demand for a brief treatise on the more elementary calculations in the spinning room, we are publishing this series of articles on the subject. Written for those who are just beginning to study calculations these articles, which will later be published in book form, set forth simply and clearly the rules and methods needed in the study of spinning room calculations.

The author, L. F. Kirksey, is a practical mill man who has devoted a great deal of time and thought in working out the calculations so that they can be readily understood.—Editor.

We will now turn our attention to another important problem which comes up in handling speeds. Say you want to change two pulleys, and don't want to change your speed at all, in some cases your pulleys are too small and your slippage is too great to overcome this trouble, you would have to make your pulleys larger to cut down your slippage. The way to handle a case like that would be to figure the ratio of one pulley to the other and after you have found the ratio you can put any size pulleys on you want as long as you don't change the ratio. If the ratio is not changed, the speed will not be changed. This is hard to explain so we will take an example so that we may arrive at some understanding of the problem in question.

Say you have a motor making 1000 R. P. M., and motor pulley 5 inches, machine pulley 8 inches. In this case your machine speed would be 625 R. P. M. Now we

will say we have more slip here than we want, so we will make both pulleys larger and not change our speed at all. Now the way to find the ratio of the two pulleys is as follows: Divide the diameter of the large pulley by the diameter of the small pulley.

Example:

$$8 \div 5 = 1.6 \text{ ratio.}$$

Now the rule for using the ratio:

Add as many inches to the little pulley as you want and then take the inches that you added to the small pulley \times ratio or $1.6 =$ inches to be added to large pulley. Say you added 5 inches to the small pulley, then $5 \times 1.6 = 8$ to be added to the large pulley. Now our old motor pulley was 5 inches and we added 5 inches so our new motor pulley will be 10 inches.

Now the inches added to small pulley \times ratio = inches to be added to large pulley so our large pulley or machine pulley is 16 inches.

Now to prove that our rule is correct.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \times 10 \\ \hline = 625 \text{ R. P. M.} \end{array}$$

16

This is the same speed we had before we changed pulleys so it will be easily seen that our rule is correct.

Now, there is one more problem that we will consider that might come up at some time or other. This problem is how to find the per cent slip in a drive.

Now, take our last example—we figured our speed to be 625 R. P. M., but after we put our indicator on this machine, we found that the speed was only 600 R. P. M. Then $625 - 600 = 25$. Then $25 \times 100 \div 625 = 4$ per cent.

Now all the rules that we have employed while considering examples through the carding and spinning are

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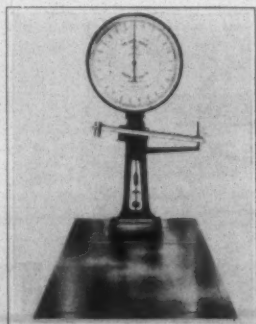
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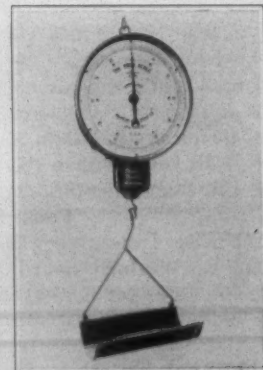
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sidering speeds should be remembered as all problems based on speeds, therefore, it is advisable to consider speeds the foundation of all carding and spinning calculations.

Some time it is necessary to figure speeds when your drive is gears; not having any pulleys or belting in the train of gears at all. Now when figuring speeds from a train of gears, you have to take the number of teeth into consideration instead of the diameter. You will remember when figuring speeds with pulleys, we consider the diameter of the pulley. Now, we will consider the number of teeth in the gear and not consider the diameter at all.

Problem:

Shaft making 500 R. P. M., and on this shaft we have a gear with 100 teeth driving a gear with 50 teeth. What is the speed of the gear with 50 teeth?

Example:

$$\frac{500 \times 100}{50} = 1000 \text{ speed of small gears.}$$

In the above example, we found our small gear was making 1000 R. P. M., but we will move this speed up to 1500 by changing the driving gear. The first method we will use will be what we call the long method.

Example:

$$\frac{1500 \times 50}{500} = 150$$

Short method—

Example:

$$\frac{1500 \times 100}{1000} = 150$$

Now, I will explain the rule that we have employed in the above examples. We found that a shaft making 500 R. P. M. with a 100 tooth gear on it driving a 50 tooth gear would give us 1000 R. P. M. So, the rule that we employed to move our speed up to 1500 was as follows: $1500 \times 50 \div 500 = 150$.

Note, the 1500 is the speed we wanted and the 50 is the gear that we want to make 1500. The 500 is the speed of the driving shaft.

The short method can be made much plainer, thus:

When changing a driving gear, the rule is: Speed wanted \times gear \div present speed = new gear.

This is the last study we will have in speeds and if the rules that I have given through these studies are remembered, you will have no trouble in handling speeds.

Draft

In considering draft, we will only consider it as it is figured from the train of gears at the present time.

Now we will figure the draft from the following gears and rolls.

Back roll gear, 84.

Crown gear, 120.

Front roll gear, 30.

Draft gear, 48.

Front roll diameter, 1 inch.

Back roll diameter, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Now, just a few remarks in regard to the diameter of the rolls: As you know, one roll goes on the top of the line and one goes at the bottom of the line, and one roll is $\frac{7}{8}$ and the other one is 1 inch or $\frac{8}{8}$. Now in place of putting $\frac{7}{8}$ on the bottom of the line and $\frac{8}{8}$ on the top of the line, we will cut the eight off of both and just use 7 and 8, 8 on the top and 7 on the bottom.

(Continued on Page 31)

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Carded Yarn Spinners to Curtail

Curtailment of production by carded yarn mills that will average around 25 per cent is to become effective at once, it was indicated after a meeting of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute in Charlotte last week. Statements from individual spinners who attended the meeting indicated that they are to reduce output for an indefinite time rather than to pile up stocks.

George A. Sloan, president and Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board of the Institute were present at the meeting. The spinners present represented about one and a quarter million spindles.

After adjournment the following statement was issued by Mr. Sloan:

"There was a general recognition by the spinners of the present emergency confronting the industry as a result of the difficulties now being experienced in the financial market.

"According to announcements made by the individual mill executives a large number will effect substantial reduction of production at once in order to keep their in line with the demand during the present emergency. Mill executives freely expressed their views and these were very generally to the effect that piling of stock and sale of yarns below replacement cost were unsound in principle from every standpoint. It was felt that such practices are detrimental to the best public interests and injurious to the cotton mills, including stockholders and employees alike."

Some of the leading manufacturers present included: B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; C. W. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; Clifford J. Swift, Columbus, Ga.; R. L. Huf-

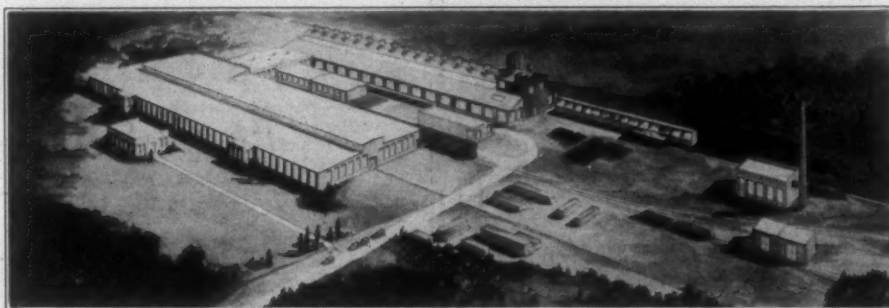
fines, Rocky Mount, N. C.; A. C. Myers, Gastonia, N. C.; Sidney Cooper, Henderson, N. C.; W. D. Anderson, Jr., Macon, Ga.; Charles Adamson, Cedartown, Ga.; Charles King, LaGrange, Ga.; J. L. Nelson, Lenoir, N. C.; A. K. Winget, Gastonia, N. C.; R. R. Ray, McAdenville, N. C.; F. B. Bunch, Statesville, N. C.; H. T. Crigler, Greenville, S. C.; A. M. Fairley, Laurinburg, N. C.; Turner B. Bunn, Rocky Mount, N. C.; F. K. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.; Edwin Hadley, Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. McCall, Opelika, Ala.; W. H. Suttentfield, Statesville, N. C.; W. I. Greenleaf, Jacksonville, Ala.; J. E. Pope, Kannapolis, N. C.; Robert M. Jeffress, Richmond, Va.; C. M. Alexander, Clover, S. C.; F. C. Dunn, Kinston, N. C.; A. R. McEachern, St. Pauls, N. C.; W. B. Rose, Wadesboro, N. C.

SPIRAL KNIT HOSIERY GUILD

New York.—A meeting of representative manufacturers from various sections of the country will be held in New York City on Wednesday, December 4th, probably at the Arkwright Club, for the purpose of discussing the proposed organization of women's fine gauge spiral knit hosiery manufacturers which will co-operatively merchandise and advertise quality stockings coming under this category.

Announcement to this effect was made by D. L. Galbraith, president of American Textiles, Inc., and chairman of the organization committee appointed about two months ago to draw up plans of procedure for the contemplated undertaking. Mr. Galbraith said that the detailed plan of organization procedure and conduct—as recently approved by the committee after an intensive effort to work out what is considered an ideal set-up—will be placed before the meeting for discussion and consideration.

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Spartanburg, S. C.

Hunter Expects Better Business

"While there have been very few changes in open prices this week on print cloths, sheetings and drills, the decline in cotton has opened the way to some trading on quantities at concessions, and considerable business of this character has been done during the week, so that our sales for the week are the largest since October 11, though still a trifle below full production," the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reports. "Recognizing the gravity of the situation, the print cloth and sheeting mills are planning to curtail approximately 27 per cent to the end of the year, or longer, if necessary. Yarn mills and colored goods mills are following suit.

"Without this curtailment it would not have been possible to maintain the price structure; with it, we believe that it will be. The situation facing us comes at a time when the mill situation is comparatively strong. In the first place the price of cotton is not inflated, but at present seems to be thoroughly deflated. The prices of goods have been close all through the year. There was considerable regulation of production during the summer, and consequently sales for the first ten months of the year were fully in line with actual production for that period. Therefore the only vulnerable point would be the continuation of full production during the nearby period, while sentiment continues upset, and this has been taken care of by the decision of the mills to curtail.

"Temporarily things may continue unsettled, but, looking a bit ahead, it seems to us as if we are laying the foundation for a good business in staple cotton goods next spring, when the effects of the release of fully \$2,500,000,000 in Wall Street and the consequent ease in the money market will have full play.

"For the present it is a question how much buyers' demand for cloth and consequent consumption of cotton will be curtailed. We recognize the huge shrinkage in stock values, but, while outright losses must have been enormous, paper losses, which affect sentiment at the moment, will be gradually overlooked as things right themselves. There has been a speculative panic, but there certainly has not been a financial or mercantile panic, or anything approaching it. There has been no scarcity of money, the banking situation has been kept well in hand, only in a few isolated industries has there been any piling up of inventories and there have been no general advances in commodity prices during the year, but rather a declining tendency.

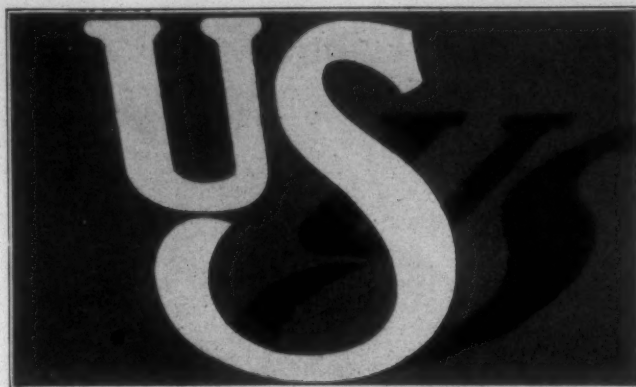
"Once confidence is restored, the country will find that it is not nearly as much hurt as it thought it was, and business will go ahead once more, not with a bound perhaps, but at least on an average scale. Authorities in Washington, as well as financial and commercial leaders, are certainly doing all that is possible to restore confidence.

"To our minds, present prices are decidedly in the buyer's favor and we expect to see our weekly volume of sales gradually work back to, and remain on, a normal basis."



Viscose Co. Official Finds Prices Firm


No change in rayon prices will result from the slump in the stock market George O. Hamlin, general sales manager of the Viscose Co., stated.


"The rayon industry went through its period of readjustment some months ago," Mr. Hamlin said. "As a result there is no need for any further change."



forward!

No matter that  products are the accepted leaders in their work with textile craftsmen; the march of  production goes forward towards greater triumphs, yet better methods, more modern processes of manufacture.

Supported by an able group of engineers and research men, inspired by the widening possibilities in the textile field, endowed with forward-minded policies,  progress is *forward* in the interests of textiles and the men who make them.

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Fulfills these requirements.

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Round Leather Belt Service*

By Wayne Davies, of Houghton Research Staff

THE cost of round leather belting in textile plants contributes considerably to the ultimate cost of many finished textile products. Unfortunately, this cost factor is too often disregarded, and, as a result, considerable preventable waste results.

Round leather belts are generally used in the textile industry on highspeed, short-center drives. The normal service requirements are severe, but there is a considerable factor of safety in the belt to take care of the normal conditions. Unfortunately, in many cases, the factors of ignorance and production demands multiply the severity of the drive enormously. Under average service, a first class round leather belt will operate satisfactorily for long periods with a minimum of attention. When subjected to abuse and neglect, the life of such belt is extremely short. The result is excessive belting cost, considerable lost production while repairs are being made, and large maintenance charges from the machine fixers.

Despite the excessive severity of normal service, a careful consideration of the principal forms of abuse of round leather belts will result in a considerable saving in belt costs, and, naturally, a saving in the ultimate cost of the product.

Too often excessive belt costs are looked upon as inevitable. As a result, no effort is made to study and rectify the conditions contributing to these high costs. Careful investigation has shown that excessive round leather belt costs are not a necessary evil, and, in the majority of cases, can be considerably reduced.

Causes of Belting Failure

The principal causes of round leather belting failures are:

1. Excessive belt tension.
2. Use of oversize fasteners.
3. Improper installation.
4. Contamination of the belts with oil, etc.

A round leather belt is generally used on sewing machines, but is also used, to some extent, on other light machinery in the textile trade. Sewing machine drives are unusually severe for the following reasons: First, the speeds are very high, then, the center distances are short; next, the pulley diameters are small, and, finally, the machines must be started and stopped very quickly.

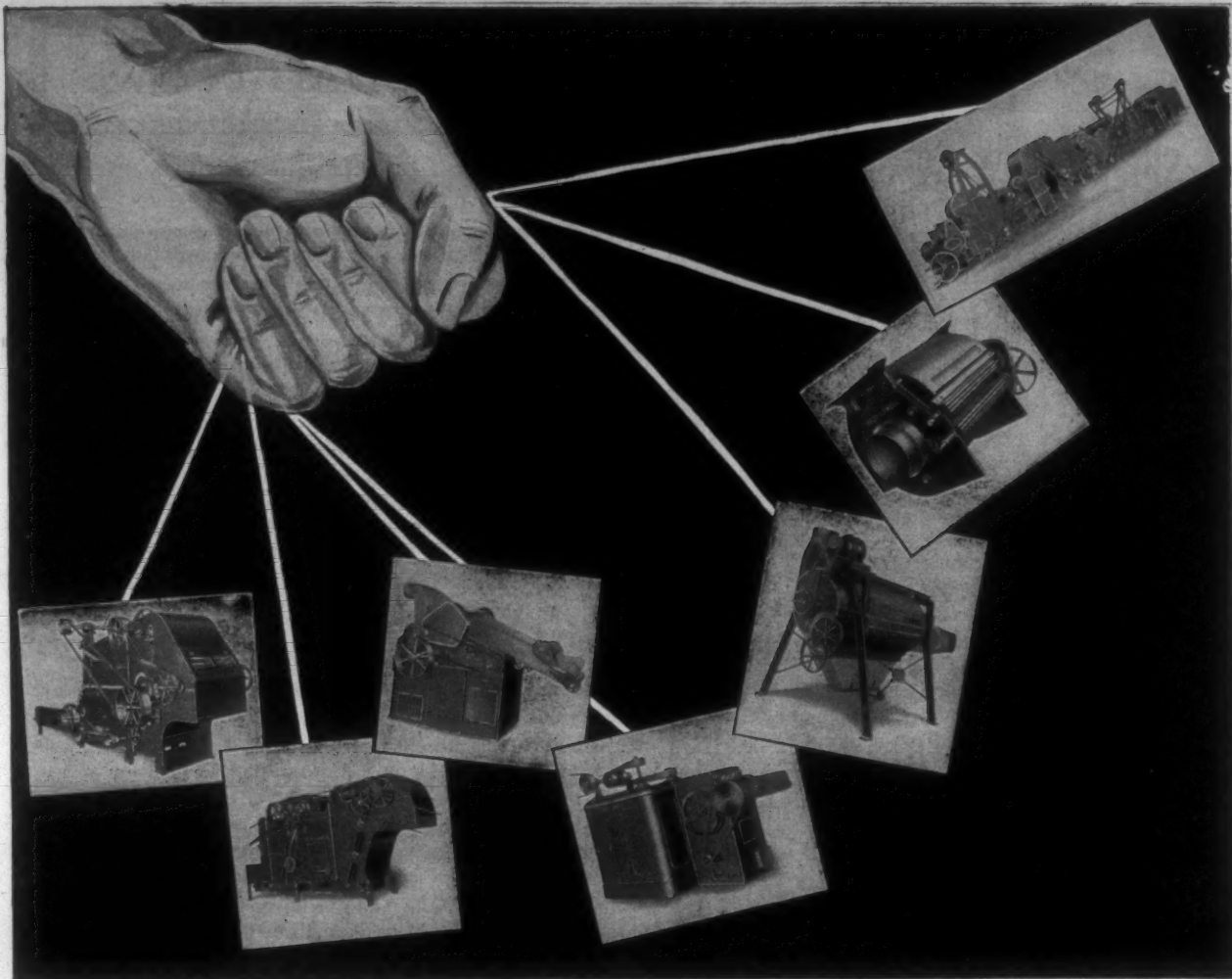
Most machine operators demand extreme belt tensions, because being on piecework they seem to feel that tight belts bring about greater production. A fraction of a second delay in starting the machine at full speed or a slight over-run when the clutch is released, is often the deciding point in tightening the belt.

In many cases, the machine fixer is requested to tighten a belt which already is as tight as a bowstring. In some cases, where machines are used for stitching short runs, buttonhole stitching, or cross stitching on cloth strap, extreme tensions really may be required, as the belt acts as a brake.

It should be borne in mind, however, that in every case where extreme belt tension is used, the economy of such practice is superficial. In other words, a slight, and in many cases, hypothetical saving on starting and stopping is more than offset by the lost time in the more frequent replacements of belts, fasteners, etc.

(Continued on Page 27)

*From Black & White.



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PERSONAL NEWS

Roy Saylor has resigned as master mechanic at the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Chester Shelton has become master mechanic at the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. P. Foster has resigned as overseer weaving at the Alabama Mills Company, Wetumpka, Ala.

P. S. McCune, from Opp, Ala., has become overseer of weaving at the Alabama Mills Company, Wetumpka, Ala.

E. W. Phillips has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Alabama Mills Company, Wetumpka, Ala.

Frank Bradley has been promoted from superintendent to vice-president and general manager of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

H. O. Davidson has resigned as vice-president and general manager of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

F. H. Richardson, paymaster at Payne plant, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has been transferred to a similar position at the No. 1 Mill.

Gene Adams has been transferred from paymaster at Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga., to a similar position at the Payne plant of the same company.

L. C. Coggins has resigned as overseer twisting at the DuPont Rayon Company, Richmond, Va., to become overseer carding, spinning and winding at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. D. Stockton, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, who has been designer for the Dover Mills at Shelby, N. C., has been elected superintendent of the Charles Mills, Red Springs, N. C.

Walter B. Dillard, Jr., assistant superintendent of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has been elected commander of the American Legion in that city.

Geo. H. Bridge, Jr., has just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast and Southwestern States. He is leaving for a trip through the South representing Wm. R. Noone & Co., of Boston, selling agents for the Jos. Noone's Sons Company of Peterboro, N. H.

E. J. Brown, formerly with the Perfection Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., but more recently superintendent of a hosiery mill at Mount Airy, N. C., has accepted a position with the American Dye Works at Burlington.

W. M. Weaver, Jr., purchasing agent for the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., was recently elected president of the Macon 82nd Division Association, an organization composed of World War veterans who belong to the 82nd division. Mr. Weaver was First Lieutenant in the 327th Infantry and saw active service in France. He was in the St. Mihiel drive and in the battle of the Argonne was wounded and captured by the Germans.

Col. J. W. Harrelson, director of the Bureau of Conservation and Development, addressed the textile students of North Carolina State College at a recent meeting of the Tompkins Textile Society. Col. Harrelson's speech was the first of a series to be delivered by prominent men of the State, on subjects pertaining to the textile industry. He described the work of his depart-

ment and emphasized the importance of parks and recreation grounds for working people. He spoke of the pollution of streams and stated that his department was making exhaustive tests to find a remedy for this situation.

Julius J. Chamberlain who has been superintendent of the Carolina Narrow Fabric Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has accepted a position with the DuPont Rayon Company and will make his headquarters in Charlotte. Mr. Chamberlain is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College. Before going to Winston-Salem, he was assistant manager of the Nantucket and Lily Mills at Spray, N. C.

Borne-Scrymser Co. Increase Southern Force

In order to more effectively serve the Southern territory, Borne-Scrymser Company, makers of Breton mineral for spraying raw cotton, have found it necessary to increase its Southern sales force. The company has just announced that J. J. Brown and W. B. Uhler have been appointed as representatives in this section.

Mr. Brown is a textile graduate of Texas A. & M. College and for some time past has been doing graduate work at the Textile School of N. C. State College. Prior to coming to North Carolina, he was connected with the Texas Cotton Mills, McKinney, Texas.

Mr. Uhler, a native of Massachusetts has been in the cotton waste business at Spartanburg for the past five years. He is an experienced mill man, having been employed at a number of mills in Massachusetts and New Jersey. He will make headquarters at Spartanburg.

H. L. Sevier will continue to act as Southern manager for Borne-Scrymser Company, with headquarters at Charlotte. He recently returned from a trip to Florida and Cuba.

T. W. Wood to Distribute Texrope Drives

To more effectively serve the users of power transmission machinery, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, announces the appointment of the T. B. Wood's Sons Company, Chambersburg, Pa., as special distributors for Texrope drives. They will carry a large stock of Texrope drives as well as Texrope belts at Chambersburg, Pa.

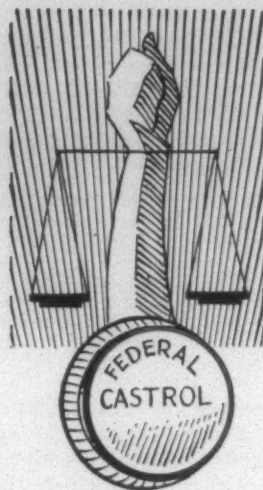
The T. B. Wood's Sons Company will be in position to make proper recommendations and to render prompt and efficient service in connection with Texrope drives.

Obituary

B. L. Ledwell

B. L. Ledwell, for several years overseer carding and spinning at the Virginia Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals, S. C., was instantly killed last week when throwing in a switch on an electric motor. While throwing in the starting switch to start a motor he noticed the lever on the armature was not up. With his hand on the switch he caught the lever with his other hand, receiving the current through his body.

Mr. Ledwell was sixty years old and was widely known as an overseer. He took an active part in religious work in his town, being superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school and was identified with various other organizations at Fork Shoals. Funeral services were conducted at Shelby, N. C., his former home.



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DIVISION OF THE SWANN CORPORATION

ALABAMA

Census of Distribution to Aid Sales Control

(Continued from Page 7)

tion and after several meetings it has recommended that the census of distribution include the following:

1. A census of mercantile establishments, that is, retail outlets of all classes of commodities, including special distributors, such as hotels and restaurants, but not including such special outlets as barber shops, beauty shops and other similar small outlets.

2. A count of industrial goods distributors, including some picture of the flow of goods from industry to industry.

3. An enumeration of wholesale establishments.

4. A count of the distributors of mines and minerals, such as coal dealers.

5. An enumeration of the distributors of agricultural products.

6. An enumeration of distributors of construction equipment, building materials, etc.

Having arrived at this broad picture of distributive outlets, it is the desire of the committee to secure from each of the distributors outlined above a schedule of their operation which will include the following nine points:

1. Description of establishment. Name of establishment, name of owner, location, etc., number of sales establishments covered by this report, number of sales establishments owned by this organization in the United States.

2. Function performed, such as wholesaler, commission merchant, broker, etc. If more than one function is performed, indicate the major one.

3. Type of business, such as grocery, dry goods, hardware, furniture, etc.

4. Number of proprietors and firm members.

5. Persons engaged and salaries, wages, commissions, and bonuses. Average number of traveling salesmen employed from January 1 to December 31, 1929, number of executives and all other employees, total employees.

6. Employees and salaries and wages by month.

7. Expenses other than salaries and wages. A. Expenses of traveling salesmen. B. All other expenses, such as rent, advertising, etc.

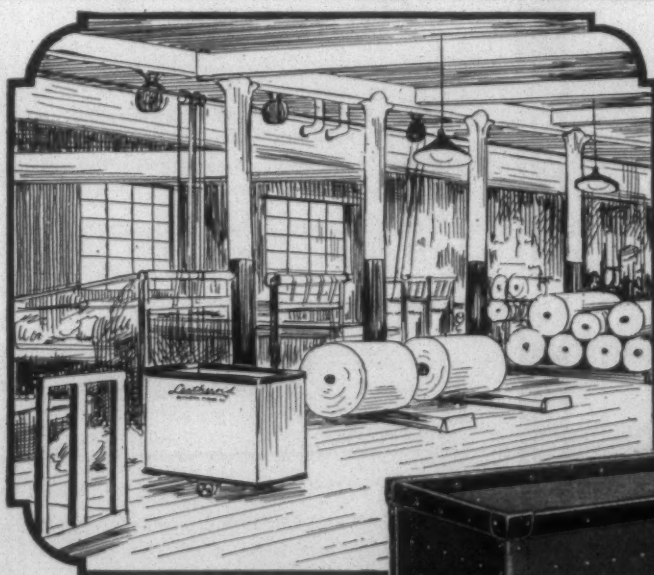
8. Stocks on hand for resale. Value of merchandise on hand December 31, 1929, or nearest inventory date. (At cost of replacement value.)

9. Sales net. Gross sales less returned goods, discounts, and adjustments.

The result of this part of the census will be of keen interest to all businesses which distribute through jobber or wholesale channels.

It will be seen that the task outlined is a tremendous one. But from the viewpoint of the elimination of waste in distribution we will arrive broadly at two objectives:

First: The census will supply a classified body of statistics on (a) the number of retailers by different lines, (b) the volume of their business, (c) some classification of commodities sold, (d) some beginnings of knowledge of the volume of commodities sold through different groups, (e) some comparison between one class of trade and another in different territories, (f) more basic information for the manufacturer in formulating sales quotas, (g) some basic information for job-



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bers and retailers about the flow of commodities and the percentage they handle.

Second: It will start everybody thinking about sales costs. I am not sure but that the first census will be most valuable as an instrument of industrial and trade education in selling. I have believed that the dismal but necessary practices of cost accounting were set forward by the income tax blanks. Once a year, anyway, we have to know where we stand—we make or lose money. The enforced balance sheet, known as the "Income Tax Schedule" may be said to be, in that sense, an educational document.

The new census will be an enumeration or count and not a survey. It will not be a market analysis. But it should supply information which trade groups and individuals may put into practice.

From the activities which will be promoted by the census more business men will be conscious of the opportunity for trade analysis than ever before.

We are still in the initial stage of finding how to control the costs of distribution. Great areas of waste exist, not through the fault of the individual but because the individual does not know. When you discover, as one jobber did by analyzing his sales and profits, commodity, that he could make more money by reducing his violence, statistics meant something to him.

In presenting the few examples of the practical use of business statistics in control of sales, I have done so largely because they may direct the attention of the manufacturers of cotton textiles to the many ways in which more basic statistics will help to illuminate the distribution problems of your industry.

It will be useful to remember that what is being attempted is only one very large piece of the whole fabric. Owen D. Young suggests that the ideal and complete picture which every industry should consider is something as follows:

"If we had trade associations in every field each working as a group on a standardized method of collecting fundamental statistics of its particular industry, with standardized terminology, standardized nomenclature, standardized formulation of needs, we conceive we would have the ideal picture of voluntary statistical inquiry undertaken by the associations.

"If our government statistics were inter-related and co-ordinated in such a manner that they would take advantage likewise of the standardized terminology and forms and nomenclature of the trades, with the various quate picture of their particular purposes without overlapping, we would conceive that we had an ideal, inter-related system between Federal statistics and voluntary statistics of the trade associations.

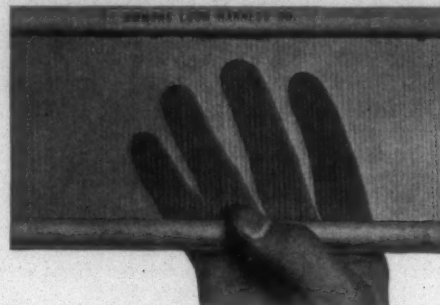
"Likewise, if our States so ordered their statistics for their purposes that they conceived the necessity for standardization and simplification in nomenclature, terminology, etc., again we would arrive at a situation which would eliminate present wastes.

"For it seems to us that the ideal would be to have statistics vital to the industries on the one hand, in terms of intimate information, and vital to all our people in terms of economic surveys, flowing as a stream from its many sources and many branches to a common pool of ordered knowledge, there mobilized for economic consideration of the country as a whole, and in turn flowing back to industry in terms of a composite picture of the ebb and flow of trade.

"We conceive that our present statistical situation follows not from the want of ability and effort in the

(Continued on Page 29)

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Member of

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Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Elbert Hubbard Explains

We recently published an article, "Child Slavery," reprinted from the October, 1929, Roycroft of East Aurora, N. Y., together with our letter of protest to the editor of that publication, Elbert Hubbard. The following is a copy of his reply:

Your letter of the 4th instant received and contents are carefully noted.

The article in question was written by my father, Elbert Hubbard, in the year 1902, and was reprinted in our magazine recently as an example of his virility and style. I frankly admit that it was an oversight on our part not to accompany the article with the plain statement that it was written in 1902. A paragraph to this effect has already appeared in our November issue, copy of which I am sending you under separate cover.

The following is the paragraph in the November "Roycroft" to which Mr. Hubbard refers:

The article "Child Slavery" which appeared in September Roycroft has caused quite some comment and criticism pro and con. It was written by Elbert Hubbard in 1902. At that time it was distinctly apropos. Undoubtedly this article assisted in creating sentiment that found outlet and action in the passing of the salutary labor legislation and factory laws which we believe obtain in the South today. We offered it as an example of the forceful, purposeful writing of the Founder of Roycroft.

Elbert Hubbard, the present editor, is the son of the former Elbert Hubbard; but when an article appears in a current issue of the "Roycroft" signed with the name Elbert Hubbard the readers, of course, have a right to assume that it is the product of the present editor.

The article, "Child Slavery," carried no mention of the fact that it was written in 1902 by the former Elbert Hubbard.

We will, of course, accept Elbert Hubbard's explanation, but we are wondering why, at this particular time, he selected as an exposition of

the former Elbert Hubbard's virility and style, the article, "Child Slavery," which contributed so well to the well organized mass publicity attack which is now being directed at Southern cotton mills.

In his explanation the present Elbert Hubbard says relative to the 1902 article, "At that time it was distinctly apropos," but that statement is without justification.

The article of the original Elbert Hubbard as written in 1902 was to a large extent false and misleading.

There never was a time when children of six and seven years of age could be advantageously employed in cotton mills. It is true that before the days of the 14-year minimum employment age some women carried their children to the mill with them and sometimes such a child, while not on the pay roll, would assist the mother with the tangled bobbins and spools which prevailed in those days to an extent entirely unknown now.

The mill owners and superintendents never sought the employment of young children because such labor was always inefficient and expensive and it is also true that very few mill owners or superintendents desire to employ any person under 18 years of age.

The employment today of persons of 14 and 15 years of age is the result of necessity upon the part of the families concerned or a preference for work on the part of the young people so employed.

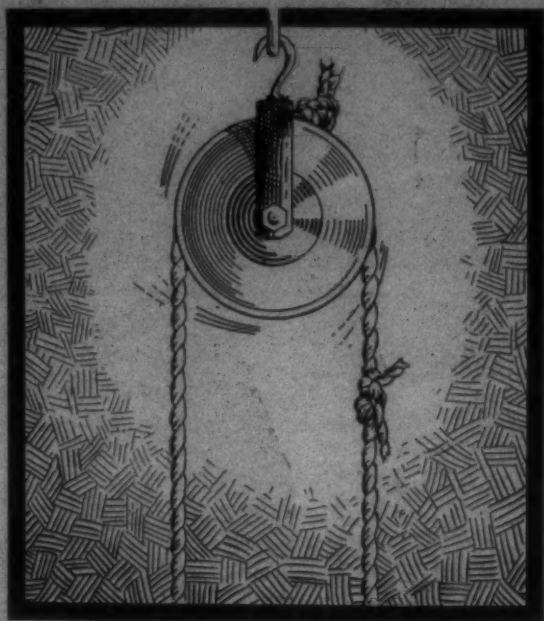
The picture painted by the former Elbert Hubbard in 1902 was untrue at that time and the same picture presented by the present Elbert Hubbard in October, 1929, without an explanation of its age, was a valuable contribution to the mass attack of falsehoods and misrepresentations which are being made today.

Union Methods

An example of the methods of the National Textile Workers Union was seen in Charlotte last week. The union, through the International Labor Defense, gave to the newspapers a copy of a letter claimed to have been sent to the Highland Park Manufacturing Company. The letter set forth that "an overwhelming majority" of the employees of the mill had voted for an eight hour day and five day week and demand for a change to such a working schedule was made in the letter.

The employees of the mill were quick to deny that a majority of them were involved in the demand. In a public statement signed by 250

(Continued on Page 23)



You wouldn't
use a pulley rope
like this

...are you as careful in selecting Knitting Yarns?

No man alive would try to use a pulley rope containing great bulky knots. It is too obvious that free movement would be hindered.

But are you sure that the yarns you buy are free from those large spooler knots—knots a thousand times more harmful than those in the pulley rope? This type knot causes delays and trouble—to say nothing of seconds and lost profits.

These unnecessary costs can be eliminated if you assure

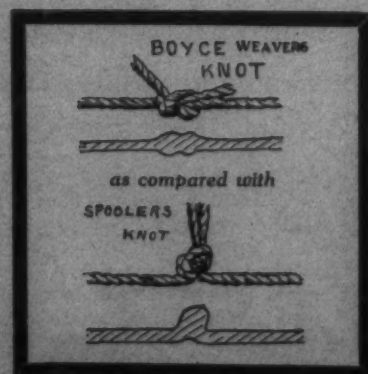
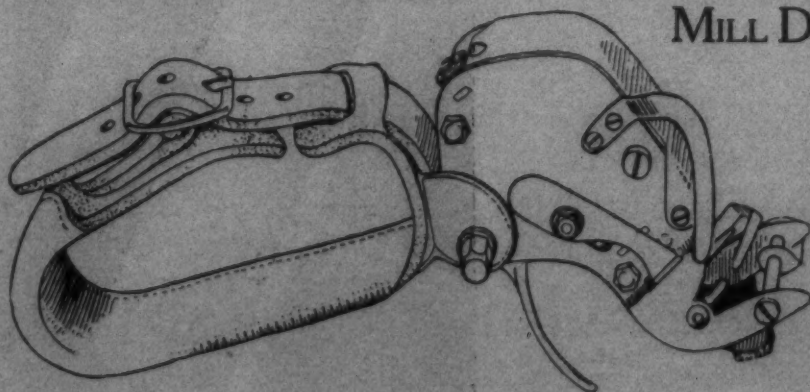
yourself that the knitting yarns you purchase contain weaver's knots ONLY. Such knots are tied by the famous BOYCE WEAVER'S KNOTTER, and most of the up-to-date mills use them.

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TROUBLE
AT THE
LOOM

As the yarn winds on the spool it should do so evenly. Otherwise overlapping and "tucking in" occurs. As this unevenly wound yarn is drawn off it often stretches or even breaks. And every strained section of yarn shows up later in trouble at the loom, or in the finished material.

Lestershire Fibre Spools eliminate this trouble and worry. They are absolutely true on every surface, due to the exacting care with which they are made. Yarn winds on evenly, and is unwound at the correct tension. Lestershire Fibre Spools result in better spooling and more economical spooling.

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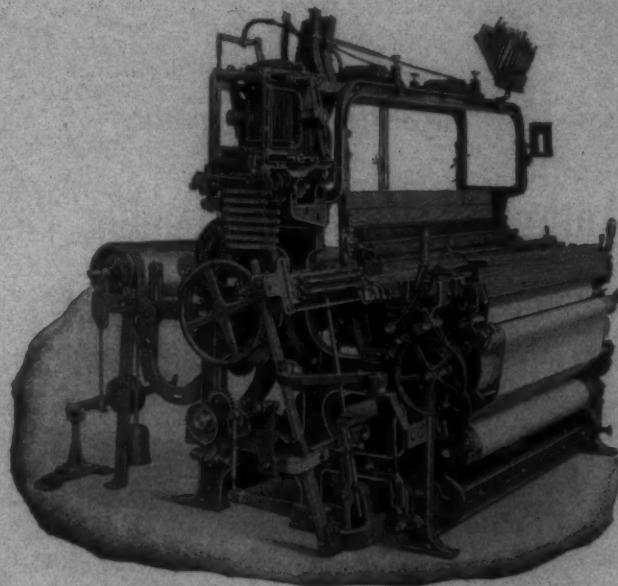
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employees of the mill, they repudiated the statement made by the union as to the demand for a change in working hours and also the inference that any considerable number of them belonged to the National Textile Workers Union. Every active employee of the mill, with the exception of seven, voluntarily signed the statement and a part of the seven could not be seen for various reasons.

In denouncing the statement made by the union, the people at Highland Park expressed confidence in the mill management and satisfaction with conditions there. They further said that in spite of the strong efforts of the union, which maintains headquarters near the mill, few if any of the employees had joined the union.

The mill people in this section are rapidly finding out the real character of the National Textile Workers Union and as they learn the truth they are making it extremely hard for the Communists leaders to get a foothold in the South.

Stand Firm

We learn that certain parties are undertaking to advise manufacturers to reduce prices because there has been a break in the stock market. Not long since when stocks were skyrocketing we don't recall hearing of any fancy prices being paid for dry goods. It would seem that every known method is being used to beat down prices and that manufacturers are urged to base their selling prices on everything under the sun except cost plus.

The time has come when every mill agent should give consideration to his stockholders and resolve to keep production in line and refuse to sell another yard of goods below cost. There can be no excuse for reducing prices—which are already unsatisfactory—at this time.

Makers of Mongrels

In an organ of the Russian Communists, published in Philadelphia, we note the advertisement of an "interracial youth dance, given by the young Communist League of Philadelphia Friday, November 1, 1929," with colored co-managers, orchestra and other African accessories.

That is quite an ordinary example of the activities of the Soviet hirelings scattered in the United States to stir up lawlessness, foment enmity to the Government, embroil communities, preach irreligion even to atheism, promote a mongrelism of the white and black race, and substitute pandemonium for law, order and

peace—a work in which they have recently engaged in North Carolina.

This particular exhibition of social levelling-down is staged in Philadelphia. If it represents what the citizens of Philadelphia like, then, as Lincoln would say, "that is the sort of thing they like!" Without any right to deny them their "likes," millions of other persons in America will repudiate their example and continue to uphold the doctrine and standards of white racial integrity.

The fanatical folk who see no incongruity, no unnatural law of intuitive selection, no abnormal diversion of blood streams, no racial poisoning and no social perils in mixing whites and blacks by miscegenation, are enemies of both the races. Those who would be helpful to harmonious relations in the civic dwelling together in the same land and under the same government of two such diverse races as Caucasians and negroes, will resist interracial communism.

The National Government may not take action against alien agitators against its good name and integrity, but—the people are greater than the government and "more terrible than an army with banners!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Stock Decline Has Temporary Effect

American industry and trade, for the balance of the year and for the first quarter of 1930, will be retarded to some extent as the result of the upset in the stock market but after that may proceed normally. The upset in security prices is having a sobering influence but it is not anticipated that this will adversely affect the general credit situation. Further it is believed that money rates will become low enough to permit greater activity in building, public works construction and industrial plant expansion and modernization. This is the opinion of the business paper editors of the country as developed by a survey jointly conducted by the National Conference of Business Paper Editors and The Associated Business Papers. In this each editor reported on conditions and prospects as he saw them in the industry or trade with which his paper is concerned.

In the main these editors agree that as the result of the crash in stock prices business executives will work harder at their jobs and pay less attention to the stock ticker. Further they hold that the prospects for 1930 are excellent for the businesses ready to apply the needed additional sales-effort drive, but only those companies which will extend themselves to the utmost will come through the coming year with profits up to the level of the last few years.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Graham, N. C.—The Sidney Hosiery Mills are installing full fashioned leggers and footers purchased from Robert Reiner, Inc., Weehawken, N. J.

Shelby, N. C.—It is understood that the work is to be begun at once on the new hosiery mill to be built here by R. E. Carpenter and C. R. Colquitt. The plant is to have 20 machines.

Calhoun, Ga.—A. T. S. Meldrum and C. W. Smith are interested in the Strathcona Rayon Corporation, recently formed for manufacture of rayon products. Engineers, it is understood, are now engaged in preparing plans for a new mill building.

Greensboro, N. C.—It is reported on good authority that the Greensboro Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills have been purchased by H. C. Aberle Company, of Philadelphia. The plant operates 36 machines.

Spartanburg, S. C.—An official of the Beaumont Manufacturing Company states that the published report that the firm is planning the addition of a dyeing department to its plant here, is unfounded.

Belmont, N. C.—The addition to the Belmont Hosiery Company of this place which is one story will install dyeing and finishing equipment. The capacity of the plant will be doubled. The contract for this addition was awarded to Henry Murphy, of Belmont. The addition will be of brick and mill construction.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The new finishing and dyeing department of the Bryan Hosiery Mills of this place, which recently began partial operation, is now turning out 130 dozen pairs of pure silk full-fashioned hosiery daily and this number will be increased, it has been announced, as the demand for this type increases.

Gastonia, N. C.—The charter of the Priscilla Spinning Company has been amended, the new name being the Priscilla Mills, Inc. The company now has an authorized capital of \$100,000 in preferred stock and 12,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The change followed several recent meetings of the stockholders. Another meeting is to be held on November 21. The re-arrangement of the capital stock, it is understood here, is to lead to refinancing of the mill through a bond issue and the payment of old stock obligations through issuance of the new preferred stock.

Lincolnton, N. C.—Employees are being instructed in the operation of mule spinning at the Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill, of this place. This plant plans to install mule spinning equipment at an early date, and when these machines have been installed the employees will know how to operate the machines from the beginning. Robert C. Boger, president and Alfred Crawford, vice-president and treasurer, recently made a trip to New England where they investigated thoroughly this type of machinery. This plant now manufactures mercerized yarns and spins combed yarns. The machinery they went North to inspect will spin finer counts of cotton yarns.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Spindale, N. C.—Recent changes in the charter of the Elmore Company, change the name to Elmore Corporation, with K. S. Tanner as president. The company has purchased, it is understood here, winding equipment from the Southern Mercerizing Company, at Tryon, N. C., and will operate a thread department. It is also reported that the company will install equipment for handling silk and rayon yarns to be known as the Elmore Silk Corporation.

Columbus, Ga. — American Moistening Company, of Providence, R. I., has just completed installation of 618 heavy duty humidifier heads in three Georgia cotton mills. Adams Duck Mill, Macon, has added 19 humidifiers, also a group of atomizers. Goodrich Company, Rockmart, has 319 heads installed in its new plant there. Goodrich Company, Thomaston, has 280 humidifier heads in its new mill. Both of the latter plants are members of Goodrich Rubber Company chain of mills, and each mill has just been completed.

Hartwell, Ga. — The annual meeting of stockholders of The Hartwell Mills was held at the office in this city on Tuesday, at which time reports covering the past year's business and other matters relating to this enterprise were given.

The following directors were named: J. H. Cheatham, S. W. Thornton, A. N. Alford, C. W. Rice and I. J. Phillips. The directors, at a meeting following the stockholders' session, elected the following officers:

President and treasurer, John H. Cheatham; vice-president, S. W. Thornton; secretary, W. E. Cheatham.

The Hartwell Mills owns the cotton mill here and at Toccoa, and is considered one of the most ably managed enterprises in this section of the Southeast.

Burlington, N. C.—The plant of the Burlington Knitting Mills, Inc., has been sold by R. H. Andrews, trustee in bankruptcy, to R. H. Whitehead of Burlington for \$5,150.

Sale was conducted by Kenneth M. Brim, referee in bankruptcy, Greensboro, N. C., and approved by him as referee at public auction on October 31. Mr. Whitehead offered the highest bid for this mill, \$4,350. He subsequently raised this bid to \$5,150, and sale at that price followed.

Voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by the Burlington Knitting Mills, Inc., the order being signed September 23. Assets were listed at \$7,730.90, and liabilities at \$22,263.95.

Marion, N. C.—The Marion Manufacturing Company, of which R. W. Baldwin is president, is planning to put water and sewer in every home in the mill village. The houses now have electric lights and with the installation of water and sewer East Marion village will be the last word in modern housing. In addition to placing water and sewer facilities in the mill homes a tower will be erected at the mill plant for toilets.

President Baldwin said that the contemplated improvements would cost the East Marion Manufacturing Company \$110,000. The contract with the city at Marion for water has already been signed and the contracts for the construction of the system will be awarded, it

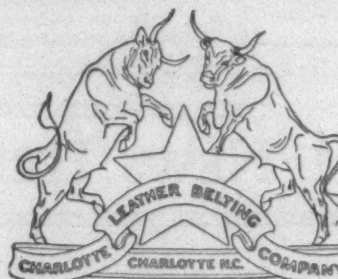
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The K-A merits your investigation, so why not write—today—for facts and figures that are sure to interest you.

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Soluble Oils

50%-75%

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

is expected, next week. Mr. Baldwin said that it was hoped to have the work completed by the end of the year when every home in the mill village would have water and sewer conveniences.

Morrilton, Ark.—Harvey C. Couch, president of the Arkansas Power & Light Company announced that the Morrilton Cotton Mills, sold at a receiver's sale to the Southern Securities Company on October 11, would be in operation by January 1, 1930.

A committee of local citizens representing the Morrilton stockholders of the original Morrilton Cotton Mills Corporation, held a conference recently with Mr. Couch in an effort to place the mills in operation.

Mr. Couch is one of the largest stockholders in the Southern Securities Company which bought the mill

and assured the delegation of local citizens, including E. E. Mitchell, Marvin Huie, R. H. Dickenhorst, J. P. Thines, G. H. Young and J. S. Bachman, that he would do everything possible to make the mill a success.

It is reported that when the Southern Securities Company bought the mill its officials were looking for a buyer to take over the plant. Indications now are that the mill will be reorganized with Arkansas capital.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Runnymede Mills, Inc., are adding 10,000 square feet of floor space to their present building. No new machinery is to be added just yet. This new floor space is being increased to give more room and provide for a rearrangement of the present equipment.

Red Springs, N. C.—The Charles Mills Company has added a rayon department and is specializing in making shirting and dress goods. The new equipment includes three Universal quillers, two Benjamin Eastwood skein winders, and one Saco-Lowell rayon slasher.

Twenty Years of Manufacturing Experience Contribute to the Never Failing Accuracy and All-Round Satisfactory Performance of American Bobbins and Spools

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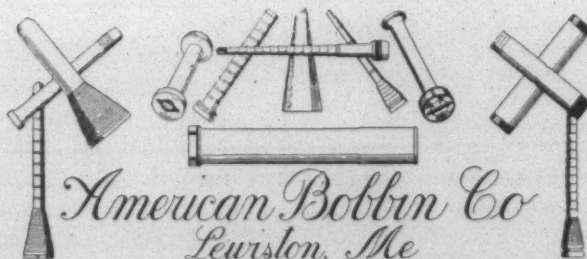
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Round Leather Belt Service

(Continued from Page 16)

Long experience has proven conclusively that the necessity for extreme belt tensions as an aid in rapid starting and stopping is purely imaginary. Also, it has been found that over a period of months, the production on a given machine is often greater with a moderately tight belt than when excessive tension is used. This is due to the fact already pointed out; namely, that the time gained through rapid starting and stopping is more than offset by the lost time for repairs.

In many cases, a careful check of this belt tension problem will be found to pay considerable dividends in the form of a reduction of ultimate belting costs, as applied against the cost of the product, and, also in many cases, in an increase of machine production.

Belt Fasteners

A careful choice of belt fasteners for round leather belting will, in every instance, justify the time spent on investigating this matter. Belt tension and belt fasteners, to a certain extent, are dependent upon each other.

The only possible check on round leather belt tension on the various machines is upon the tension required to open the various belt fasteners. The fasteners most generally used on the smaller round leather belts, are the wire hook type. These fasteners are obtainable in three shapes, as noted, and are designated as A, B and C. Fastener style B is most generally used.

The most commonly used belt sizes in the textile industry are $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter. For $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch belt, No. 16 fastener has been found to be most generally satisfactory; for $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch, size No. 15, and for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, size No. 14.

Results of tests on type B improved wire fastener have shown that they will open at about 80 pounds tension for No. 16 fastener, at 125 pounds for No. 15, and at 160 pounds for No. 14.

In investigating cases of extreme tension we often find that the $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch round leather belt, which originally used a No. 16 fastener, was being operated with a No. 15 or No. 14. A No. 16 fastener opened at 80 pounds and, therefore, showed that the $\frac{5}{16}$ belt had been operated at a tension in excess of 80 pounds. So, to meet the demands of the operator, the fixer then installed a No. 15, but even that opened, which showed the tension to be in excess of 125 pounds. A No. 14 was then installed and the belt either broke or pulled out of the holes of the fasteners.

Excess belt stretch and breakage invariably follow in plants where hook sizes have been increased, as above. In many cases, the belt fastened, if properly chosen as to size, will act a safety stop on the belt tension. In other words, if a No. 17 fastener is used on a $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch round leather belt, we know is that this belt cannot be overlooked over 50 to 60 pounds.

The average breaking strength of first class, oak leather is around 3500 pounds per square inch; that of special mineral tanned leather average 5000 pounds per square inch; that of special mineral tanned leather average 5000 pounds per share inch. Allowing a factor of safety of 10 to 15 to take care of shock loads, such as in sudden starts and stops, the working load such belts will safely stand is in the neighborhood of 300 pounds per square inch. On this basis, a round cord belt, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in diameter, having a section of .049 square inch, would be capable of a working load of between 14 and 15 pounds. A $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round leather belt with a cross section of .1104 square inch



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would be capable of a working load of 33 to 35 pounds. These working loads are based, as previously stated, on a factor of safety of 10 to 15, and do not indicate the shock loads during starting or stopping.

From these figures it will be noted that the working load on a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch solid section round leather belt falls far short of the pull required to open a No. 14 fastener, which is 160 pounds. This pull, 160 pounds on a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round belt with a No. 14 fastener, is equal to a load of 1440 pounds per square inch, which is approximately 500 per cent overload.

Installation of Fasteners

Many failures of round leather belts at the joints, whether they be belt failures or fastener failures, may be directly traced to carelessness in the method of fastening.

The fastener holes should be made with a small round awl or with a punch cutter similar to the Bernard No. 120. Either of these methods gives a clean hole with the minimum loss of the leather fiber.

The fastener holes should be punched back from the square cut end of the belt, a distance equal to the diameter of the belt. For example, with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch belt, the holes should be punched $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch back from the end.

The holes should be punched in the exact center of the belt. When the hook is installed, it should be bent down firmly, but not too tightly, and under no consideration, ever be pounded into the belt.

If care is taken in punching the holes and in installing the belt fasteners, it will be found that the belt ends will touch after the joint is made, making a complete joint with no space. Such an installation will give the maximum life and the minimum trouble.

If belt fasteners are forced down into the belt or hammered down, the cross section of the belt under the fastener is materially reduced. As a result, the fastener will probably open under less than normal tensions required to open the fastener.

When a belt fastener is correctly installed, the fibers of the belt are normal in section at the joint, as compared with the rest of the belt in the upper view. The lower view shows how the fibers are compressed and injured when the fastener is unduly hammered down. The joint is, thereby, considerably weakened and will not give proper service.

Belt fasteners never should be used the second time as trouble invariably follows this practice. If one side of a fastener is opened, the other side left clinched in the belt, the hook is generally clinched down into a loop which is too flat and, therefore, causes the belt to tear out at this point. Care should be taken to avoid clinching the fasteners too tightly. This will cause the belt to bend sharply immediately behind the fastener. This constant bending often results in failure at this point.

Spartanburg Mills on Four-Day Week

Spartanburg, S. C.—Officials of a dozen mills in this section announced that beginning Thursday, November 22 they would operate only four days a week.

None of the executives would give an opinion as to the possible period of the curtailment, although it was said, it will continue until the first of the year and probably longer.

The reductions in the individual plants will range from 25 to 30 per cent, it was reported.

Mills involved will close down each Thursday to resume operations the following Monday. Some of them already have been operating on reduced time schedules and there will be further cuts to lower the output of cotton goods.

Carded Yarn Demand Smaller in Argentine

Washington, D. C.—The Argentine demand for carded yarn during the first week of November was smaller than in the preceding week and the corresponding week of last year. The price tendency of carded yarns was downward.

The outlook is only fair as consuming mills are slowing down, according to a cable from Commercial Attache Dye, Buenos Aires, to the textile division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Italian prices on carded yarns were firm, but 5 to 7 per cent below American quotations. The market for mercerized yarns showed some improvement, but prices remained at the levels of the preceding week. The outlook for mercerized yarns is regarded as good, as stocks on hand are low.

Census of Distribution to Aid Sales Control

(Continued from Page 21)

various collecting and interpreting agencies, whether private or public, but rather that waste flows from disorder, and if we may order this effort through a common understanding of our general needs, we will have arrived at an ideal of attainment in obtaining statistics of business and industry.

"Every practical step which can be taken to these broad ends should be taken. We should seek the co-operation of all engaged in statistical determination and interpretation, so that they may see together the common objective and our common needs in this great field of commercial endeavor.

"When we analyze the confusion we recognize that it follows partly from a lack of a common nomenclature, that it is partly grown up because individual agencies have grown up without regard to each other, and that the primary present need is to develop through co-operation a systematic and ordered approach to this whole subject, so that statistics will be of use for primary purposes for which they are collected in the trade associations, and that these narrow currents of basic information will merge as a wide current, not only for the common good but for the individual good of each of the contributing streams.

"We must arrive at standards of form, of terminology, of the technique of the collection of our statistical information, so that the individual parts of our puzzle become one great picture when put together."

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Yarborough Sale Not Confirmed

Durham, N. C.—The sale of Yarborough Mills, Inc., at public auction in receivership proceedings was not approved by Judge E. H. Cranmer of the Superior Court. The mill property was bid in at the auction by Y. E. Smith, Durham textile man, for \$20,000.

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Elementary Spinning Room Calculations

(Continued from Page 13)

This will do away with the fraction, therefore, make the example a good bit easier.

Now to proceed and figure the draft from the above layout:

Rule: Consider the back roll as a driver; then the diameter of the front roll \times all driving gears \div diameter of back roll \times all driven gears = draft.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \times 120 \times 8 \\ \hline 30 \times 48 \times 7 \end{array} = 8 \text{ draft.}$$

Now to figure the draft constant, you arrange your gears just as you did to figure draft, but leave the draft gear out.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \times 120 \times 8 \\ \hline 30 \times 7 \end{array} = 384 \text{ draft constant.}$$

Now we have figured the draft, and the draft constant, and the rules we employed must be remembered.

Now the rule for using the constant is simple, thus:

Constant \div draft = gear.

Constant \div gear = draft.

The rules that we have employed in figuring the draft, and draft constant, are the rules that are taught in all schools, and they are the rules that are most used in the mill. The question may arise in connection with the above rules, "Why you have to consider the back roll as a driver when the front roll is the driver." Now, you can figure the draft on a frame considering the front roll a driver; and a figure it backward to the way that we figured it in our draft problem.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \times 48 \times 7 \\ \hline 120 \times 84 \times 8 \end{array} = .125.$$

Now we will have to do some explaining here so that the above example can be understood.

When you figure the draft like we did in our first example, you must understand what it means. Now we found it to be 8. Now this 8 is the number of inches delivered by the front roll while the back roll was taking in one inch.

Now our .125 is the part of an inch that the back roll took in while the front roll was delivering one inch.

Then $1 \div .125 = 8$.

You will notice that the first rule we used is much shorter than the last one and it is more simple. That is why the first rule is the one used.

The last rule is not used at all as I know of. I only figured the draft by using it so you may understand why you consider the back roll as a driver. You will note when you consider the back roll a driver, and put down your gears and figure the examples out, your answer is the draft.

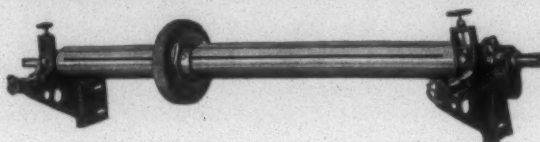
But in the last case your answer is that part of an inch that the back roll takes in while the front roll is delivering one inch, so you have to divide this answer into one to get the draft. This may be a little hard to understand at first, but it is a good example.

We will now consider the break draft, and the rules that we will have to employ to figure these drafts.

Now we will first study the draft between the front and middle rolls; and we will use the same lay of gears that we used in our first draft problem when we found



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Terms of sale: Bid to be accompanied by certified check for Twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00). Sale subject to approval of Court. Purchase money payable in full within ten days after confirmation of sale, or as set out in decree of Richmond Superior Court entered October 31, 1929, in the cause of Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company vs. Sutherland Manufacturing Company, mortgage foreclosure, to which reference is made for full particulars.

C. M. CARROLL,

Receiver.

Now the rule for figuring the draft between the front and the middle roll is as follows:

Diameter of front roll \times gear on middle roll \div gear on back roll \times large back roll gear \div draft gear \times crown gear \div front roll gear : and diameter of middle roll.

Example:

$$\frac{8 \times 20 \times 84 \times 120}{7 \times 21 \times 48 \times 30} = 7.619$$

Now consider the draft between the middle and back roll.

Rule: Diameter of middle roll \times back roll gear \div middle roll gear \times diameter of back roll.

Example:

$$\frac{7 \times 21}{7 \times 20} = 1.05$$

It is only necessary to figure one of the break drafts; as total draft \div one of the break drafts will = the other break draft.

$$8 \div 1.05 = 7.619$$

$$8 \div 7.619 = 1.05$$

$$\text{Then } 7.619 \times 1.05 = 8$$

There is one thing that must be remembered in handling drafts; that is—you can't add or subtract them, always divide or multiply.

Should you want to change the draft between the back and middle rolls, you would have to change the back roll gear or the middle roll gear as these two are the only gears that will change the draft at this point.

Now we will first figure a constant for changing the back roll gear.

It will be remembered when figuring a constant you leave out the changed gear; so we have the rule:

Diameter of middle roll \div diameter of back roll \times middle roll gear = constant factor. Now a constant factor is figured when the change gear is on the top of the line:

Rule for using constant factors:

Draft wanted \div constant factor = gear, constant factor \times gear = draft.

The diameter of middle and back rolls are 7/8 or .875. We will use the .875 as the diameter of the back and middle rolls at the present time.

Example:

$$\frac{.875 \times 21}{20 \times .875} = 1.05 \text{ draft.}$$

Then:

$$\frac{.875}{.875 \times 20} = .05 \text{ constant factor}$$

Now we will use our constant factor to changing our draft from 1.05 to 2.

By making change, we will see that rule we employed here is correct.

$$2 \div .05 = 40. \text{ Note the 40 gear goes on the back roll.}$$

Now, we will refigure draft.

Example:

$$\frac{.815 \times 20}{.815 \times 20} = 2$$

Now, you will note that the 40 tooth gear was the correct gear, thus proving that the rules we used in figuring our constant factor were correct.

Now, we will figure a constant for changing the middle roll gear.



Some Mills are Making Big Profits, Some Small, Some None

There are various reasons for this. One of the chief causes for the "small" and "no profits" is the use of the wrong type of heddles, reeds, etc., for the manufacture of certain materials.

A broad statement—but true!

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Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, Eng.
Shanghai, China

$$\frac{.875 \times 21}{.875} = 21 \text{ constant.}$$

Now, we will change our draft again from 1.05 to 2 that we may see if our constant is correct.

Example:

$21 \div 2$ —new middle roll gear.

Then:

$$\frac{875 \times 21}{875 \times 10.5} = 2 \text{ draft.}$$

Thus: We see that all of our constants and constant factors were correct.

Now, there are other rules that we can employ to change the draft between the back and middle rolls that is more simple than figuring a constant or a constant factor.

When changing the back roll gear use the following rule: Draft wanted \times gear \div present draft = new gear.

Example:

$$\frac{21 \times 2}{1.05} = 40 \text{ new gear.}$$

When changing the middle roll gear use this rule: Present gear \times present draft \div draft wanted = new gear.

Example:

$$\frac{20 \times 1.05}{2} = 10.5 \text{ new gear.}$$

You will note the gears we figured by the last two rules were the same as the ones we figured by using the constant, and constant factors:

(Continued Next Week)

Discussion on Weaving


(Continued from Page 11)

various things like that. With the weaver, it depends on the width of the loom, the amount of walking she has to do, and there is no hard and fast rule that I believe should be applied or should be even started as the standard. Every man has got to go to his own plant and measure his own capacity. I think it is a mistake to go home with the idea that 500 bobbins or 350 stops is a job.

MEMBER: That is what we have been trying to tell you all afternoon. Each plant has its own conditions to meet. But you have got to begin somewhere. And you might just as well take 300 or 350 loom stops per day and then figure that to your job.

MEMBER: I can agree with the last speaker. He has said about all that can be said. Our experience justifies the figures he mentioned. We found as a basis for a weaver's job, that 325 to 350 loom stops per day, a ten-hour day, was about the right number. That is a fair average. It doesn't represent an overload. Where he calls his the patrol system, we call ours the cycle system. We insist that the weavers work the backs of the looms, and thus eliminate stops by getting ahead of them as much as possible. The more they can keep ahead of the possible stops and keep the number down, the easier their job is for them, and by working around covering all the looms through a cycle system of work, they come nearer accomplishing that than I think they do any other way.

They can't be jumping around from pillar to post. As I say, we found that that number of stops per weaver represents a fair day's work. I can't say, with that number of stops, what percentage of rest they get. We know they get a good deal, because we find their looms



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running and they are resting. But there is no regulated period of rest. With us, the number of looms to a weaver is dependent on the stops per loom. I think perhaps 72 looms is the highest, and probably 48 looms is the smallest number. Of course, the number varies with the work. In one of our plants, we might go up 50 looms per weaver. On battery hands, our experience has taught us, through time studies, that an experienced battery hand can handle approximately ten bobbins per minute, doing nothing but filling batteries. But there again it depends on whether your bobbins run three or fifteen minutes, although that does form a basis for your calculations.

MEMBER: Do you run your looms through the noon hour or any part of the noon hour without supervision?

MEMBER: No. We do not.

MEMBER: You stop them at 12 o'clock?

MEMBER: Yes, we do.

MEMBER: We run our looms through the noon hour, three-quarters of an hour, without supervision.

MEMBER: How do your battery hands catch up at one o'clock with the batteries half empty?

MEMBER: That is a very good point. That is one of the things we ran up against. We found when that girl came back that about half the batteries were trans-

ferred. Of course, her object was to fill batteries, and she started right in to fill them up down the line, and by that time, the whole battery was transferred. Therefore, we made it a rule for them never to put in more than four bobbins at one time, so she put in four here and four there all along, and by the time they get around twice, I think, they are caught up.

Of course, there is another point that ought to be brought out, and that is that our battery hands have a little more leeway than they would if they were extended right up to the limit.

MEMBER: I would just like to say a word in defense of the other system. Our mill is not one of the spread out mills. So far as battery hands are concerned, we have but one in the whole mill. The point that we take is that by running our looms noon and nights without supervision, we could increase the production and offset the added cost somewhat by getting the velvet. Therefore, we are running thirty looms per weaver with no battery hands.

There is another reason for that. In our state, nobody can go to work unless they are eighteen, and by that time they want a man's or woman's wages, so that is a factor for us to consider. Our looms are running 95 to 100 per cent production, and the weavers have no

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difficulty at all in keeping up the batteries on thirty looms and do all their own work. We studied it very carefully to see what we would gain if it were possible to start up on a multiple loom system.

We found that in order to make our figures really attractive, we had to take 72 looms per weaver and 72 looms per battery hand, estimated on figures similar to yours of loom stops and bobbins per hattery hand, and the total saving we would be able to get was less than one mill per yard over our present costs.

CHAIRMAN: This discussion is certainly bringing out some very interesting points. Does anyone else wish to say anything on this subject?

MEMBER: Some three years ago we jumped from 20 looms to 40 looms on sateen twills and put in battery hands. We looked for a little drop in the production and for a little higher percentage of seconds at that time. From the start of the extended labor system we gained 7 per cent on production, and cut second right in half. Ever since that time I have just sat back and listened whenever anybody discussed this extended labor situation, and even though things seem very hard to do, there are so many things being done that were apparently hopeless when we started on them, that I am very confident more can be done than is. We gained 7 per cent in production and cut off our seconds in half.

MEMBER: I talked a while ago with the treasurer of a Southern mill, and he is very much averse to the term extension of labor. He said it was no more an extension of labor system than it was a curtailment system. It is true that you have extended certain features of the weaver's work, but you have contracted the number of the different operations which they used to do. You have taken away cleaning, and filling the batteries. You have taken away the doffing of the cloth, so as this man puts it, it would be much better to speak of it as the contraction system, and get away from the disgrace, if you want to call it that, attached to all mills that do have the extended labor system.

MEMBER: Personally, I would rather call it a specialization system, because I think you are really specializing on the work. The weaver weaves, and the battery hand takes care of the batteries.

MEMBER: There is no doubt that the use of the words "extension system" or "stretched out system" have given a very wrong conception to a great many people.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask this question in connection with your so-called extension or contraction system. What has been the real saving in percentage of cost, in your weaving? Has it been 5 per cent, or 10 per cent, or 15 per cent, or what has it been? After all, that is why this system is put into practice. Again, how do you make up the difference to your weavers in order to keep them satisfied, so that they will make more money than they would under the old system?

We haven't stretched out a great deal because we have some very hard weaves, and after all is said and done, it does resolve itself into the amount of breakages that a weaver can take care of in the course of a day's work.

MEMBER: The way we worked it was to add 50 per cent to our weavers. I will take this as a figure. For instance, we will assume they were getting a dollar a cut. If they were to go ahead with 50 per cent more looms and were paid on the same basis, it would amount to about 66 2-3 cents per cut. What we actually did was to subtract 66 2-3 cents from a dollar, and from the difference, whatever it was, we took 20 per cent and gave it to the weaver. That is the way we increased

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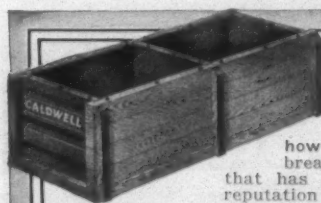
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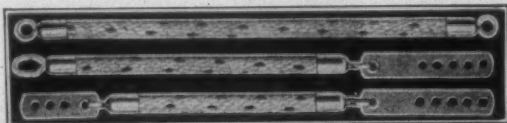
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our weaver's wages and they are very well satisfied.

MEMBER: I would like to ask this question. How do your fixers feel towards this system, and how are they paid? The majority of fixers are paid so much per week or so much per hour, as the case might be. Now in our plant we do not pay a fixer a day's wages.

When we are considering our cost of goods, we consider a certain period of production, and we feel that a weaver should get off a certain percentage of those goods. I will take the case of the fixer. We will assume that the fixer will take care of 96 looms, and we will figure to pay a fixer \$35 a week. Based on the production of those 96 looms and the amount of earnings that we pay to the weaver for taking off the cloth, we will make the percentage of earnings to the fixer to equal \$35 a week.

In other words, if there was \$100 earned on those 96 looms, the percentage that we would pay the fixer should be 35 per cent of those 96 looms. We have done that, and we find that it makes a fixer interested in his work. He doesn't want any dull weavers because it interferes with his pay. We have found that system very successful. I don't know of any other mill particularly that is doing that, but we have done it for quite a few years now, and it is working out very successfully.

MEMBER: Are yours union fixers?

MEMBER: No. We have no union fixers. At the present time we have thirteen spare fixers working around our mill out of our total, which is a tremendous percentage of men.

MEMBER: Have you ever done anything in regard to dividing the work of the fixers into skilled and unskilled work?

MEMBER: No. A loom fixer takes care of the looms in his section.

MEMBER: 96 looms?

MEMBER: Yes. 96 on certain looms. It depends on the weaves, of course. We may get down as low as 80. It depends absolutely on what we consider that a man should be able to do.

MEMBER: I would like to get some statistics if you don't mind. I would like to know how many mills are running on the extended or contracted system, whichever you wish to call it. That is, on the weaving.

CHAIRMAN: Will those who are on the extended system on the weaving please raise their hands? There are seventeen on that system.

MEMBER: May I also ask how many are satisfied with it?

CHAIRMAN: Will those who are satisfied raise their hands? There are eighteen this time. I must have missed one last time. Well, they are all satisfied, apparently.

Now gentlemen, I would like to tell you something here. For your information I will state that there are 74 men registered here, representing 53 plants and 37 organizations. That is a very good representation indeed.

I would like to ask this question. How many looms do you think a cleaner should take care of? In other words, how many looms do you consider a cleaner can take care of in an hour, and do you clean them thoroughly, or wait until the warp runs out and then give them a thorough cleaning? In other words, how do you handle the cleaning of your looms?

MEMBER: We clean thoroughly when the warp runs out. The loom is then tightened up and oiled thoroughly. Then cleaning is done during the week with oiling and brushing down every Friday.

CHAIRMAN: Do you pay your cleaners so much per loom per week?

MEMBER: Yes, Each cleaner has 140 looms.

CHAIRMAN: And your filling bobbins are brought to the loom, one box between two looms?

MEMBER: Yes. There are other systems, but our particular one is that because we used two or three different types of filling.

Will Reorganize Durham Hosiery Co.

Durham, N. C.—The stockholders of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc., have been called to meet in special session December 3 to pass upon the question of amending the charter of the corporation to carry out previous recommendations for the reorganization of the capital structure of the company.

The preferred stockholders met several weeks ago and agreed upon a plan of reorganization. This plan, along with two others, arranged on suggestions of common stockholders, was submitted in referendum to all of the stockholders, non-voting as well as voting. This referendum resulted in approval of the plan known as No. 2 by every class of stockholders, the preferred giving it 62 per cent approval, the common A 100 per cent and the common B 76 per cent. The original plan provided for the issuance of a considerable amount of new common B stock. Plan No. 2 eliminated this new stock and slightly increased the new shares of preferred to be issued in lieu of dividends.

Present Capital Set-up

The present capital share set-up of the corporation is 29,400 shares of preferred stock, 7 per cent, par value \$100; 12,500 shares of common A stock, par value \$100, and 75,000 shares common B stock, par value \$50.

The proposed set-up under plan No. 2 is 32,737½ shares of preferred stock, 6 per cent, par value \$100; 12,500 shares of common A stock, no par value, and 37,500 shares common B stock, no par value.

The reorganization is for the purpose of eliminating a surplus deficit of \$4,471,442.39 and to open the way for the resumption of the payment of dividends. It is pointed out that if this is not done it will be twelve years, with present earnings capacity of the mill under State law, before dividend payments will be possible.

To secure an amendment of the charter will require a favorable vote of 75 per cent of the preferred stock outstanding and 66 2-3 per cent of the common A outstanding. Common B stock has no vote.

W. J. Holloway, president of the First National Bank of Durham; M. H. Willis, vice-president of the Wachovia Trust Co., of Winston-Salem, and D. P. Carey, president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, have been designated a proxy committee to hold and vote proxies for stockholders unable to attend the meeting here on December 3.

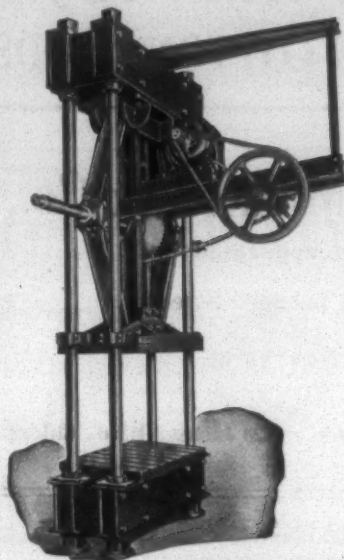
In addition to the increased production expected from the new type of spinning, the breaking strength of the thread is said to be increased from 8 to 10 per cent and a smoother product is made.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets felt the effect of the stronger cotton market near the end of the week and business was somewhat more active. The announcement of curtailment plans by mills making print cloths and sheetings was also hopeful. It is believed that the reduction of output, which is to be at least 27 per cent, will tend toward an improved market within a short time. It is also understood that manufacturers of fine goods will curtail from 10 to 15 per cent.

Actual business done last week was above that of the two preceding weeks. Selling agents for print cloths and sheetings put into effect a sliding scale of prices, varying with the size of the order. On lots of less than 100,000 yards 7½ cents was named. In lots of from 100,000 and less than 300,000 yards, the price was one-eighth cent lower and for lots of more than 300,000 yards, the price was 7½ cents.

Many orders for small quantities, or quantities under 120,000 yards in print cloths and under 50,000 yards in sheetings, were declined on account of the bids being for the larger-quantity basis. Some houses told of business at the higher prices, as well as at the lower prices. For instance, in the 60x48, 6.25 yard, there were reports of over 15,000 pieces sold at 6½ cents. In 64x60, 5.35 yard, 7½ was paid for 5,000 pieces and over; and it was reported that 7½ cents had been paid for around 100,000 yards.

Fine goods markets continued rather slow. Most houses reported very little new business coming forward, although some continued to report small forward contracting on lining specialties, restricted curtain fabric constructions, and a few other fabrics. Staple fine goods constructions were nominally unchanged in price in the absence of inquiry, although possible shading on a quantity order was readily apparent.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	5½
Gray goods, 38½-inch., 64x60s.....	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yrd.....	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60.....	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.....	20-21
Denims.....	17
Standard prints.....	9½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.....	10

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn situation showed no material change during the week. Inquiry was better and there was some increase in the number of small orders, the total being somewhat above that of the previous week. Large business was generally lacking. A fair number of inquiries for large lots of yarn for future delivery were reported, but these were very slow in being converted into actual sales. After a somewhat weaker price situation early in the week, the market was steadier after the cotton advance on Thursday and Friday. Although cheaper selling was reported here, the amount of yarns covered in such business was small.

Curtailment of production by carded yarn spinners in the South is to become effective this week. It is expected to reduce output by at least 25 per cent. The spinners are determined to keep the favorable stock situation from getting out of hand. It is believed that the curtailment will have a very good effect upon the situation. The seasonal demand has been delayed due to unfavorable business conditions but there is a general belief that an increasing number of yarn consumers will be in the market within the next few weeks.

There is no depression talk in the Philadelphia yarn market as yet, and dealers are placing reliance on the business judgment of the large body of sale yarn spinners, who can keep supply and demand well balanced—as it now is—by adhering to their present policy of spinning yarn only against actual orders.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39½
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	35½	8s	47
20s	35½	20s	49½
22s	36½	30s	56
24s	37	38s	58
26s	38	40s	58½
30s	39½	50s	62½
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32½	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	36s	58
24s	38	38s	58½
26s	39	40s	59
30s	40	50s	63½
40s	47½	60s	72½
50s	56	70s	83½
60s	63	80s	96
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	10s	45½
10s	33½	12s	46
12s	34½	14s	46½
14s	34½	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47½
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38½	24s	49
26s	40	26s	49½
30s	48	28s	50
40s	48	38s	56
40s ex.	48	40s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		50s	62½
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	28	60s	71
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31	70s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32½		
Same warps	33½		

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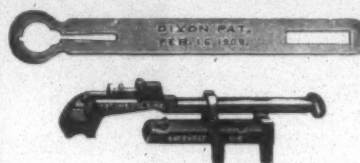
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THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

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Business Opportunity

For experienced yarn salesman to act as direct mill sales representative in exclusive territory for spinning mill producing the finer counts of combed yarns; also, singles and two-ply mercerized yarns. This mill has been operating for more than 20 years and enjoys the reputation of producing fine yarns equal to the best. A drawing account will be allowed against a liberal commission on sales. In replying, please state education and experience in detail. Address "Yarn," care Southern Textile Bulletin.



Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving. Lambeth Spinning and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation
Charlotte, N. C.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS?

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS **FACTORY FORMS**

STATEMENTS **INVOICES**

PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us **LITHOGRAPH** your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and **BINDERS**

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

October Cotton Consumption Gains.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Cotton consumption during October increased compared with the same period a year ago, total consumption amounting to 640,798 bales and 616,238 bales, respectively, according to figures made public today by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. Consumption for the three months period ending October 31 totalled 1,744,560 bales compared with 1,634,885 bales for the same period last year.

Cotton on hand October 31, in consuming establishments, totalled 1,360,557 bales compared with 1,195,770 bales last year, and in public storage and at compresses there were 5,311,920 bales and 4,632,109 bales for the respective period.

Of total consumption 489,897 bales were used in the cotton growing States, 126,075 bales in New England States, and 24,826 bales in all other States. Consumption of linters not included in above figures for three months ending October 31, totalled 82,747 bales compared with 78,827 bales in 1928.

Exports of Cotton Knit Goods From U. S. in September.

Sweaters, shawls and other knit underwear of cotton to the number of 103,831 were exported during September from this country. Their value was placed at \$86,389. Shipments of these articles to Hawaii during that month amounted to 13,194, valued at \$17,193, and to Porto Rico 746, valued at \$710.

During September exports of cotton knit underwear amounted to 53,336, valued at \$197,454. Shipments to Hawaii during September totalled 4,815 dozens, valued at \$17,840, and to Porto Rico 3,767, valued at \$11,606.

During September the United States exported 8,590 dozen pairs of knitted gloves, valued at \$20,141. In the same month 378 dozen pairs of these articles of wear were shipped to Hawaii. They were valued at \$641. To Porto Rico were sent 20 dozen pairs, valued at \$150.

United Kingdom was the best customer for the gloves and underwear and Cuba for the knitted underwear.

RODNEY HUNT

Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
53 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

Dyeing Natural Silk Hose

By H. A. Rodgers, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.
THE art of dyeing natural silk hosiery is one that has developed rapidly within the past few years, due to the great increase in production. The manufacturers of dyestuffs have played a very important part in this development by producing a full line of dyestuffs for the successful dyeing of silk hosiery. Technical men, co-operating with the dyers, have developed methods that are very much simplified compared with earlier methods. And since there is now practically no limit to the number of dyestuffs suited for this purpose, the production of the many fashionable shades is not such a difficult matter.

One of the first essentials to the successful dyeing of silk hosiery is the supply of good water; that is, water filtered and corrected to zero hardness. The temporary hardness is removed by settling and filtration, and the permanent hardness is removed by passing the water over beds of zeolite. This is necessary not only to the proper boiling-off, but is also important in the dyeing to produce brightness and more even shades.

The banner of boiling-off the hosiery is determined by the individual dyer. Some use olive soap and soda ash; others use tallow soap and trisodium phosphate; still others use some kind of boil-off oil, of which there are many good brands on the market. Where hard water is encountered, boil-off oil is necessary, as difficulties arise from the use of soap in hard water.

Usually hosiery is dyed in rotary or paddle-wheel type machines. It would be difficult to decide which type is preferable to use, as each has certain advantages and each dyer has his preference.

Various Methods in Use.

Several different methods of dyeing are in use. Some dyers boil off and dye at the same time, although this is not done as frequently as first boiling-off and then dyeing in the neutral bath. Another method used is to dye in an acetic acid bath.

Where the dyeing and boiling-off are done in one bath, it is more difficult to make the formulae check from one dyeing to another because the alkalinity of the bath has a great influence on the amount of color that goes on the silk. There are also dyestuffs used by the throwsters for identification purposes which will discharge in the boil-off bath and are very hard to check up and will sometimes affect the resulting shade. Hosiery dyed by this method is not as fast to washing as when dyed by other methods, as the acid colors used do not seem to have any great amount of fastness to washing.

The method of first boiling-off and later dyeing offers the advantage of being more easily controlled, especially where different fibers are used in the construction of the hosiery, as it is possible at all times during the operation to bring each fiber to the desired shade. Where the boiled-off hosiery is later dyed in the presence of acetic acid, the customary method is to bring the cotton to the proper shade, holding the silk lighter; then add the acetic acid, which stops the dyeing of the cotton, and the silk can then be brought to shade. In dyeing with this latter method, it is very necessary to watch the temperature of the bath before entering the acid, because at too high a temperature the acid will exhaust the color too rapidly and result in unevenness on the silk. The use of acid in the bath increases the affinity of the silk for the direct colors used for the cotton, and it is a known fact that these colors are much faster, as a rule, than acid colors.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.
 Frederick Jackson
 I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.
 Jesse W. Stribling
 R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.
 WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN
 Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
 Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIALL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
 Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.



The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Jersey City, N. J.

Hubbard, Texas I. G. Moore
 Griffin, Ga. W. T. Osteen
 Greenville, S. C. W. W. Greer

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
 COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00. During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan. Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner. Experienced, good manager of help and best references. No. 5677.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 42. Experienced on plain, fancies, silk, rayon, and cotton fabrics. References. No. 5678.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can handle any size job. Go anywhere. No. 5679.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing, or both. 15 years experience on cotton, rayon, fancies and mixed. Six years designer. No. 5680.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years experience in gingham, wide and narrow sheeting, blankets, bedspreads and other goods. Understand shipping. No. 5681.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Good reason for wanting to change. Best references. No. 5682.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancies, rayon, upholstery and dress goods. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5683.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Six years experience on plain goods. Several years with Draper Corp. Good references. No. 5684.

WANT position as head loomfixer or overhauler. 18 years experience. One weaver in family. Good references. No. 5685.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

Tar Heel Hosiery Mills Sues Former Officials.

Durham, N. C.—Suit has been filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Durham county by Tar Heel Hosiery Mills, Inc., against W. F. Carr, trustee, C. M. Carr, A. H. Carr and C. D. Partin, asking for the sum of \$18,963.50 and alleging "fraudulent manipulation" in the transacting of the company's business by the defendants.

Of the total amount asked, \$15,900 is for stock in the Tar Heel Mill, alleged to have been retired by the defendants before the Tar Heel Company was taken over by its preferred stockholders. The remaining \$3,063.50 is claimed as interest on that amount since the alleged retirement of the stock.

A brief sketch of the Tar Heel Company is contained in the complaint. In May, 1919, it is stated, the defendants organized the Tar Heel Company and a short time later purchased the assets of the Pilot Hosiery Mills. Payment was to be made in shares of the Tar Heel Company. The property of the Pilot Mill was then valued at \$100,000, it is set forth.

In 1924 the defendants, who were the directors and officers of the company until early in 1929, retired 318 shares of the company, it is alleged. Later on, when the preferred stockholders of the company took it over, it was found that the plant had assets of only about \$10,000, it is claimed.

This is the second suit brought by the Tar Heel Company since the property was returned to its preferred stockholders, the first suit being brought against the Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc., and claiming damages in excess of \$100,000. The defendants in the second action were in control of Durham Hosiery Mills during the period covered by both suits.

Spiral Knit Hosiery Organization.

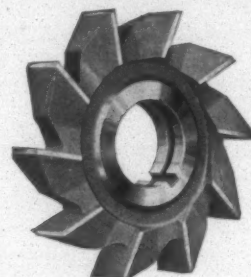
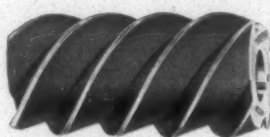
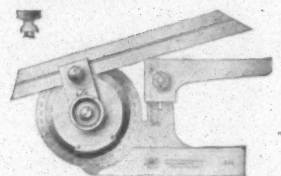
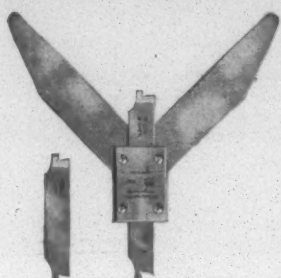
A meeting of representative manufacturers from various sections of the country will be held in New York Wednesday, December 4, probably at the Arkwright Club, to discuss the proposed organization of women's fine gauge spiral knit hosiery manufacturers, which will merchandise and advertise co-operatively quality stockings coming under this category.

Spiral Knit Hosiery Guild is the name tentatively chosen for the co-operative activity.

BROWN & SHARPE Tools and Cutters

"World's Standard of Accuracy"

To help maintain the quality of their own product, wise manufacturers choose Brown & Sharpe Tools and Cutters.

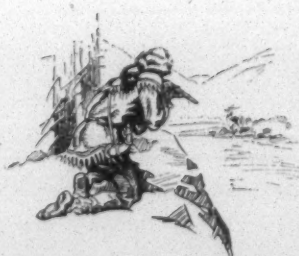


Carried in Stock by

The Textile Mill Supply Company

Charlotte, N. C.

Phones Dial 5125-5126



**Aim at
what you
want!**

If your present rings have outlived their period of maximum service, you are sure to get faster, smoother production and better quality by installing new DIAMOND FINISH Rings. Check up your spinning and twister rings! Aim with determination for the speed and quality that mean profits. New rings will help you make a "killing!"

Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

A Great Difference in Value

Too many alkalies are just alkalies, but there are as many different qualities of alkalies as there are of oils.

The special purpose

Wyandotte

Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

are designed for one purpose,—the treatment of textiles.

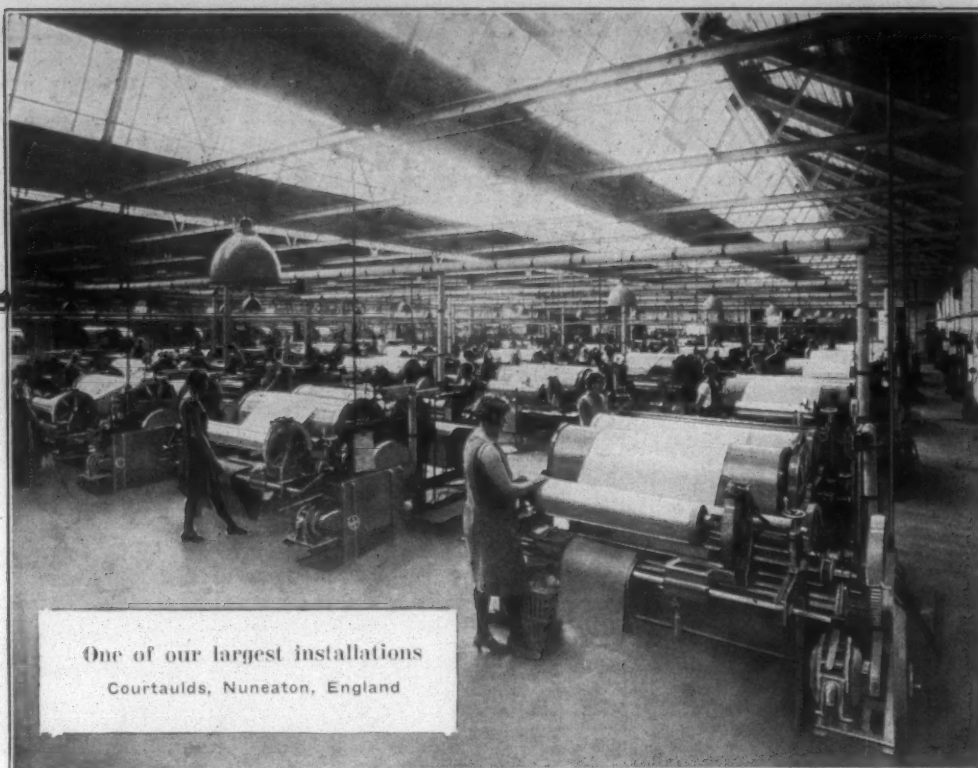
Not only are they made by expert alkali chemists, but also they are made under the supervision of expert textile men.

Moreover, they are absolutely uniform. Any barrel in ten thousand will produce the same superior results in the treatment of textiles.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



One of our largest installations
Courtaulds, Nuneaton, England

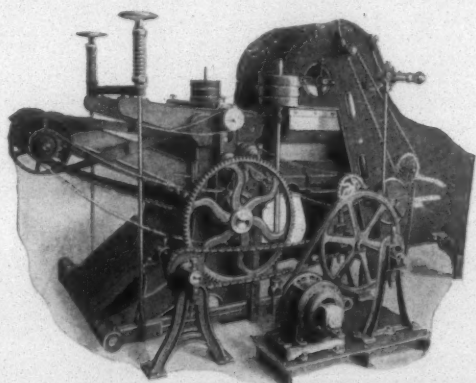
EVERY machine in this room is a Johnson Sizer —part of the installation of these machines at Courtaulds', Nuneaton, England, plant. This concern also has Johnson Sizers in operation in its other

plants in England, on the Continent, in the United States and Canada. *Send for descriptive circular.*

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

10 Ramapo Avenue

Paterson, N. J.



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



FIG. 20
Oblong Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Baskets

Lane Basket users may enjoy the direct benefits which follow naturally the successful manufacturing and marketing of a thoroughly tried and standardized article for more than 25 years in textile mills.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Rev. V. F. Smith has been sent back to the Methodist church for another year, we are happy to say.

The Baracca Class of the Baptist church gave the young ladies' class an oyster supper Saturday night.

Mr. C. V. Fair, Miss Davis, Mrs. Palmer Shrimphser and Mrs. Elbert Reece rendered a very attractive program at the Methodist church, Sunday.

The Epworth Leaguers gave Miss Shirley Steger a surprise party Monday night.

The sixth grade pupils presented an interesting Armistice Day program, Monday morning.

Ruth Cope, one of Rison's best students, is very ill. We hope she will soon be well again.

Messrs. Frank Moore and Frank Helton, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting Mr. Sherman Swindle and family.

The Dallas "Y" girls' basketball team won from Rison, Friday night by a 21-31 score.

The Woodman Circle gave an "open house" social at their hall, Friday night.

LOOKING FORWARD.

BANNING, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Will write just a wee bit as I am not so busy just now.

Old Jack Frost has paid us three visits already, but he brings tidings when he comes. Just think, the hogs are saying their farewell grunts and the pumpkins, sweet 'taters, persimmons and also old Mr. 'Possum are just about ripe, when Jack Frost makes his appearance. Come down Aunt Becky and we will take you 'possum hunting with us. Gosh, wouldn't that be fun? Did you ever go, Aunt Becky? Poor old Tillman Arrington, "He Faw Down, Go Boom." Ha!

E. M. Wade, our master mechanic has been on the sick list but is able to be back on the job. Quite a lot of colds and lagrippe are scattered around our village. Hope all will soon be feeling good again.

Aunt Becky, we want to say before we close that our hearts go out in sympathy to you and Uncle Jeems in the loss of your loving daughter. May God bless all that is connected in any way with her, is the wishes of your friends from here.

UNCLE ZEB.

HAPPINESS

*Happiness is the reflection
Of a worthy deed,
Done with naught of expectation,
Nor of greed.
Give without a thought of gaining
In return.
God reads hearts, needs no explaining,
He'll discern
Motives pure, unselfish, holy,
And bestow
Happiness unto the lowly,
Here and now.*

—Dunbar H. Hudson.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been asked by a friend of mine to write the news for the Equinox Mill, of Anderson. I hope you will be kind enough to publish it.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dickson and family from Westminster, S. C., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Whitfield on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Fannie Owens, of Seneca, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cheek and family, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith announce the birth of a fine baby boy, Thursday, November 7th. He will bear the name of Earl, Jr. Both mother and baby are doing fine.

Mr. Harold Vickery of Hartwell, Ga., spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Freeman and other relatives here.

Mr. Claud Goodson, who has had typhoid fever for several weeks, is improving, and we hope he will soon be able to be out again.

Mr. Newt Cooley of Anderson and Miss Lois Beasley of Washington, Ga., were married Saturday, November 9th. Their many friends wish them much happiness.

Miss Wilma Carlton spent Sunday with Miss Ruth Burton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Vickery and son, Tyle, visited their brother, Mr. Omer Vickery in Greenville, S. C., Sunday.

Miss Lucile Powell was the guest of Miss Frances Aikens, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cheek and children spent the day Sunday at Seneca, S. C., visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. R. C. Parnell and children spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Allen Parnell.

We were all sorry to hear of the death of little Glenna Jean Carlton, the eleven months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler Carlton. Mr. Carlton is our boss spinner and spooler. They have the sympathy of a large number of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Fannie Lindsay and two daughters, Mary and Cornelia, visited relatives and friends in Greenville, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith motored to Greenville, S. C., and back Sunday.

The many friends of Mrs. L. E. Parnell will be glad to know that she is improving fine after being operated on at the Anderson Hospital.

If you publish this I'll write some more another time.

BETTY.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

Becky Ann's Own Page

TRAVELING IN GEORGIA

By Ethel Thomas

I find it almost impossible to write, while traveling, and don't wonder that our regular traveling representatives send in so little news for publication. (But I don't believe any of them work as hard as I do! Anyhow, I'll compare books with them at any time.)

Milstead, Ga.

This is one of the Callaway mills, and is about 2 miles from Conyers, and is one of the most picturesque places in the State. And is it healthy? Why on one street where 15 families live, 9 women weigh from 160 to 225 pounds.

There is a fine school, with superintendent and eleven teachers and a school for colored people, which employs two teachers. There are two churches, Methodist and Baptist, several stores and barber shops, markets, drug stores and ice plant and a greenhouse, where box-plants from village homes are kept through the winter, and early plants grown for yards and gardens. There is also a good hotel.

Milstead Mill owns its own railroad to Conyers—9 9-10 miles of track, has two engines and four box cars.

James Newsome, for many years superintendent at Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is superintendent and vice-president of Milstead Mill.

C. R. Wilkerson is carder, Ed. Black, second hand; W. H. Mattie, spinner and twister, assisted by B. W. Wilson and J. M. Herndon; J. B. Stewart is weaver, with J. A. Stewart, second hand.

W. A. Doyle, overseer cloth room with F. C. Cotton, second hand; J. S. Burnley, master mechanic, yard, and village overseer; R. L. Helton, assistant in shop; W. F. Stewart yard assistant, and A. M. Lucas village assistant. L. W. Waters, supply clerk.

I had a very pleasant visit to Milstead, and sincerely thank Mr. Newsome and the young man in the office, for their kindness and courtesy.

Quite a number of Textile Bulletins go to these good people, and we hope that it will soon be in every home.

Manchester, Ga.—Manchester Cotton Mills

This is another of the Callaway Mills, and one of the best. The people are the kind that stick, and the majority have been here from 10 to 25 years. They are loyal, faithful, energetic and optimistic, and don't hesitate to say that Mr. M. M. Trotter, general manager, and Mr. Thompson, superintendent are

the "very best that ever lived." So are the overseers.

These people aim to excel in everything. They propose to make the best quality and greatest quantity of products that up-to-date machinery can turn out. They give the best they have, and the best comes back to them in big bonuses, goodwill and happiness.

The baseball teams made opponents "sit up and take notice" the past season, and won many hard fought games. In athletics and all activities, social and educational, these good people of Manchester Mills stand in the front ranks.

Kindergarten

This is something that every mill should provide for the little folks. Miss Louise Riley has charge of the one at Manchester Mills, and has 44 little tots from 5 to 6, and everybody should "take his hat off" to her. How one little lady can so competently manage that many babies, when some mothers find it almost impossible to manage their own, is a mystery.

Y. M. C. A.

Yes, Manchester Mill has a live one, in charge of W. E. Griffin, assisted by T. P. Barkley. This is the place where everybody in the community assembles for various social pleasures, recreation and study. W. E. Griffin is secretary, assisted by T. P. Barkley.

School

Manchester has one of the best grammar and high schools in Georgia—850 pupils and 22 teachers. There are 150 boys and girls from Manchester Cotton Mills in the high school, and 50 are in the 10th and 11th grades. There are 238 from the 5th grade and up. One of the honor students in High last year was Jewel Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker.

Mr. Trotter believes in education, and sees to it that ever child of school age is in school. The people themselves have caught some of Mr. Trotter's vision and enthusiasm, and co-operate in everything he undertakes for improvement in any line. He has held the reins at Manchester for many years, and is held high in the esteem and confidence of every operative. He is their friend, and they know it.

Manchester village is wonderfully clean and attractive, has well kept modern homes, pretty flowers, and good gardens. Some of these homes would rent for \$50. per month, easily in a city.

Dolly Madison Inn

This is truly an ideal stopping place. Mrs. H. H. Gregg, proprietress, is "mother" to all who stop with her, and is one of the most lovable and motherly matrons imaginable. I was at the mill till nearly 11

o'clock the night I spent there! It was bitterly cold, and Mrs. Gregg waited up for me, and warmed my bed with an electric warmer. Said she knew I'd be chilled and was afraid I'd take cold! No wonder she has a crowd. The wonder is that anyone ever leaves her.

Aunt Mary Rickles

One or two, possibly three people, have been at Manchester Mills since it was first started. Mrs. Mary Rickles, age 70 is one of these, and is still at work—more from choice, than necessity. She has a nice, easy job, a cozy corner and a seat, where she "untangles yarn,"—if I make no mistake—and is as happy as "old time Methodist religion" can make a person.

Once when relating her religious experience, she mentioned that the Lord often "chastised" her. Another woman went to Aunt Mary later, and said that "The Lord had never chastised" her. So Aunt Mary propounded this question:

"If a strange child was to come into your back gate and peep in, would you chatise it?"

"Why of course not! Why should I beat a child I don't know?"

"There you are! The Lord doesn't chastise you because He doesn't know you!" was Aunt Mary's triumphant reply.

J. K. Faulkner

This is another of the "first residents" of Manchester Mill village—62, hale and hearty, with a serene countenance, and clear, twinkling eyes. Handsome, too,—as anyone would understand after hearing that he has been married three times—and very happily each time. His third wife is living and theirs is one of the happiest homes in Manchester. He belongs to St. James Methodist church, but is not "hide bound" for he loves all denominations.

At 14, he was left an orphan, and had to make his own way. He worked in Fulton Bag and the Exposition Mills at Atlanta, and is a good weaver and loom fixer. In fact, he is such an excellent weaver, that Manchester Mills Company keeps him busy weaving samples.

When he moved to Manchester (in 1911) he cleared the spot around his home, and got enough wood to last quite a while. He has lived in this house the entire 18 years. It is said that he never has a grouch and is always in good humor. He has carried \$5.00 in his pocket three years,—money that was given him as a Christmas present, and that proves he has plenty of everything.

His "Kerplunket"

Five-year-old Wallace Scoggins, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Boynton, came home from kindergarten "graduated," and bringing

his diploma. When Mr. Boynton went home from the mill, Wallace met him, waving his diploma and shouting excitedly:

"I can go to school now—I've got my kerplunket!"

Overseers at Manchester Mill

T. L. Boynton, overseer carding, H. H. Gregg day, and I. L. Cone night, second hands; A. F. Griffith, overseer spinning, (started up this room and had charge the entire 48 years.) J. H. Henderson and Paul Minix, day second hands, and R. K. Sjmpkins, night second hand; W. L. Whisnant, overseer day weaving and slashing, with W. T. O'Neal, and Jim Mahaffey, second hands in weaving and G. W. Wheelless, second hand in slashing; W. P. Broome, overseer night weaving, John Nelson, and John L. Powell, second hands; A. G. Grant, master mechanic, assisted by Jack Newsome; Sam Cox, yard foreman; Sam Hendrix, carpenter and painter.

John D. Harris, office man, is a nephew of Mrs. Cora Harris, one of Georgia's most popular and famous authors.

Giving a lot of space to Manchester Mill, did I hear some one say? All right, there's a reason—Manchester gave me 115 subscriptions and these people deserve a lot more attention than they've been getting. Never at any place have I been treated nicer, and I am deeply indebted to Mr. Trotter, superintendent Thompson and Mr. T. J. Boynton, for courtesies extended.

Wish I had more time and space to devote to Manchester Cotton Mill folks, for they are the kind that make village people respected—the kind that command respect.

Next week, I will begin to tell of my delightful visit to Bibb Manufacturing Company's mills at Macon, Columbus and Porterdale, and will need a larger paper to tell it all. In fact—I'll never be able to tell it all!

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

"Every inch a man." We heard that said of a man just the other day. That man is one of our best citizens.

You are doubtless familiar with the famous line of a well-known poem: "The child is father to the man." But have you stopped to ask what that means? It means that habits formed in boyhood or girlhood determine the habits of later life. Our lives are one solid chain. Our acts, habits, thoughts and every step of early life mould our characters into a certain shape, which will be the pattern of our future lives. What kind of a man or woman would you be? Watch your habits today. Anyone who waits until tomorrow to change his habits will find himself as he is today.

Mr. Moorhead's Mother Passes

Mrs. Walter A. Moorhead, aged 78, died at the home of her son, Mr. W. A. Moorhead, about one o'clock Saturday morning. At 11:30 Sunday the funeral services were conducted at Mr. Moorhead's home by Rev. J. L. Long, assisted by Rev. Ray Anderson and her body was laid away in the cemetery of Philippi church in Union County.

Mrs. Moorhead suffered a stroke of paralysis about three weeks ago while at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Vaughn, Bush River. Her condition had improved so much that she was brought to Mr. Moorhead's home here last week. It was hoped that she would soon be able to be up again, but on Friday afternoon there came a change for the worse and she never rallied.

The loving administration of her children and nurses as they waited on her were but tokens of the bonds that she wove around those whose lives she touched. She was one of those sweet Christian characters that shed sunshine and hope wherever she went. As a mother, gentle and kind, she kept the confidence and love of her children and her grandchildren.

Mrs. Moorhead is survived by the following children: Mr. W. A. Moorhead of Goldville; Mrs. C. C. Vaughn, Newberry, S. C.; Mrs. M. H. Howle of Union, S. C.; Mrs. A. R. Frupp, Buffton, S. C.; Mrs. J. L. Crawford, Lexington, Okla.; Mrs. R. W. Hughes, Pensacola, Fla. To those we extend our deepest sympathy.

Bluebird Girls' Club Entertains

On last Friday afternoon the members of the Bluebird Club entertained their teachers and Miss Warren at the girls' club rooms. Tiny bluebirds that had been cut and colored by the girls; white and yellow chrysanthemums; and yellow candles made effective decorations. A salad course and a sweet course were served. Then the girls sang a few of the songs which they have learned at the club, the teachers joining in when they sang "To Bluebird Club We Like to Go" and "The More We Get Together the Happier We'll Be."

The girls prepared all the refreshments and arranged the tables.

The guests enjoying this occasion were: Misses Ethel Prince, Mae Johnson, Ruby Todd, Elizabeth Wise, Lena King, Mildred Workman, and Margaret Warren.

Singing Convention

The South Laurens Singing Convention met at the auditorium here on last Sunday afternoon. The music was unusually good and was enjoyed by quite a number of people from over the county as well as from Goldville.

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Harriston of Clinton, S. C., spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. J. L. Stroud.

Mrs. Gussie Gardo and children

of Greenville, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Craft and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Abrams, Ninety-Six, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy O'Dell spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Robertson, Laurens, S. C.

Mrs. John Cook is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Jones, Newberry, S. C.

Mrs. Luther Watkins and son of Whitmire spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

We are glad to note that Miss Luna Grant, who has been ill for the past few days, is much better.

The following teachers of our school attended the State Teachers' Association in Charleston last week: Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Foy, Misses Rosa Dreher and Agnes Young.

Miss Marie Lee of Sumter is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Boyce.

Mrs. Mae Wilson, Mr. Haskin Cole and Mr. Marion McDonald of Greenwood were dinner guests of Miss Ione Ropp at the Inn, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake Todd of Laurens, S. C., were guests of their daughter, Miss Ruby Todd, on Sunday.

LUPTON CITY, TENN.

Dixie Mercerizing Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It sure is raining here. We just wonder if it is raining there like it is here.

We are doing fine; everything is going nicely.

We have some very interesting news this time. We have recently organized a Boy Scout Club. The boys sure are interested and are doing fine in the work. Our overseer, Mr. R. F. Gardner is Scoutmaster.

We also have a recreation and athletic association. Our best men are going to put it over. We hope to do as well with our recent organizations as we did with our baseball club.

The Hallowe'en program given by the school children was enjoyed very much by the parents and a profit of \$30.00 was made for the benefit of the school.

The Parent-Teachers Association is working for a public library. We hope we can soon report good success.

Our overseer spent a week with his mother in North Carolina.

We regret very much to report that our general manager had to leave us on account of his health. Mr. Thomas is now in Florida. We hope him a speedy recovery that he may be back with us soon.

We must say that we are progressing fine. We have had several more weddings and expecting more soon.

We are glad to report that our electrician, W. E. Masters is back on the job after a few days absence. Mr. Masters was mixing the formula of gasoline and celluloid torches in the head of a cylinder, which caused a bad explosion. Mr. Masters was slightly injured. He reports that he will try no more mixtures of gasoline and fire. We are suspicious that his birthday is on the 13th as he is so unlucky.

The young ladies and the young men of the Sunday school met last Wednesday night and preparations were made for a Christmas program. HUN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I see so much news from other plants but none from here that it makes me feel bad. I want to write some news and will try to send some news to you each month. Now as I have never done anything in this line it will be hard for me at first I'm sure, but I want you all to overlook my mistakes. I've thought so much of writing since I've been reading the Home Section that I just had to break loose and write. So I hope you and every reader will appreciate the news I write for your Home Section. It is a little Bulletin but I want to say that people should certainly be proud of it for there is interesting news in it from the front page to the last and that is the reason I wish to write for it. I sure hope and want to write as interestingly as I can.

I guess though after people read this letter from me it won't be any use for me to write again for they'll say "Bunk, junk" and every other thing but I'm taking a shot at it. You know I'm a terrible fellow I guess to take shots at anything—always taking shots but missing the target completely.

But my motto is: "Try anything once and if I like it, try it again." So I'm trying to write for the Bulletin and if you all don't like the way I write, I'll write a way that you will like.

I have been here three years and I can truthfully say that it is a good place to live.

Well, Aunt Becky, I think I've made myself known enough at present so I will try to close this.

Our plant is running full time day and night, and we sure have some good overseers and second hands. I don't think that there is a hand here that is dissatisfied and they are a jolly bunch.

Well, Aunt Becky, I've read several times of you visiting places so you have as welcome invitation as I know how to give to pay us a visit.

My best regards to all.

REPORTER.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

OIL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

The New York Stock Exchange pulled a Florida spasm two or three weeks ago, but the Federal Reserve now believes the "binder boys" are gone and pretty soon everything will be pie except the crust and it will be pie crust.

There ain't much difference in Bull Snort oil at 435 today and a corner lot in Vista Heights On-the-Beach at \$45,000.00 in 19 and 25. Bull Snort snorted once or twice during the early part of the year and her shares advanced from 84 to 95 and then it snorted again, and it moved up to 210, and by the time it was pouring out enough oil to justify a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend, the boys on the exchange were clamoring for it at 435.

The whole country went into the stock gambling business. Two by fours bought what they could pay for by borrowing, stealing, and dodging honest debts, and the other bunch who had credit bought as long as they could margin anything. Ninety-eight per cent of the folks who "invested" didn't even know that the enterprises they were becoming stockholders in were actually operating, and the majority of them could not have told a fellow any more about his stocks than a tad pole could have enlightened him on the Einstein theory of relativity.

Money for legitimate purposes became high, scarce, hard to get and impossible. The folks who were afraid to gamble on the exchange were not afraid to put their cash in the hands of the gamblers on call, and the fun kept a-coming. Big men advised against selling America short. Earnings meant nothing to anybody as the bubble swelled. Dick bought at 360 and Tom got in at 380 and Harry landed at 400. Then the thing happened that happens to all booms of whatsoever kind—stocks, bonds, real estate or cotton. Too many men got scared at the same time.

And before anybody knew what was what—stocks declined about \$25,000,000,000.00. That is practically the same amount of money that Uncle Sam loaned Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and others during the war, and is the thing that is causing so much bitterness between and amongst the nations concerned. Somebody had to pay

these stock losses in exactly 24 hours, but those foreign countries are asking for 60 years to settle their obligations.

The sooner the rich gamblers get all the poor gamblers have so's the fools can go back to work at a more honorable undertaking, the better it will be for our country. We must get down on an investment basis and discard our speculative ideas. When a shower in Texas reduces the price of the American cotton crop \$1,000,000.00 a day, and the merging of the Ohell Products Co., with the Squeezed Oats Corporation doubles the value of both stocks on the boards, then it is time for sensible people to prick themselves with a pin and ask what has become of our Congress.

FAIRFAX, ALA.

Hello, Aunt Becky:

Here comes Fairfax again. It has been a long time since we have been represented in the Home Section.

Everything is running smooth and nice down here. We have plenty of good help and the help has good overseers to work for.

One of our overseers went to the football game at Columbus, Friday. He also went to the fair. He can tell all about the Square as he walked on it as much as once. I won't call his name in full but his initials are "J. B. L." He had John and Sam with him. He had some more fun himself.

Well we have some sickness here but not of a bad nature.

Mr. G. H. H. is still full of pep.

Well I will not write any more at present so will close, asking you to pay us a visit as soon as you can.

LITTLE BOY.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

A small boy came hurriedly down the street and halted breathlessly in front of a stranger who was walking in the same direction.

"Have you lost half a dollar?" he asked.

"Yes, yes, I believe I have," said the stranger, feeling in his pockets. "Have you found one?"

"Oh, no," said the boy, "I just want to find out how many have been lost today. Yours makes 55."

"Willie, don't you want to be a fine man when you grow up?"

"No, I don't want to be a fine man. I want to be like you, papa."

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XX

"Now, mother, you are jumping to the conclusion that I'm in love with Mr. Bryan, when I positively am NOT; and I'm afraid to make an apology for fear he also will misconstrue my meaning," said Patty. "But I can't bear for him to think me little; mean and narrow minded. Why, mother! Just think! With all my lovely home-training—with all my educational advantages added to good blood and breeding, my reply to a plea for pardon was exactly the same as given by John Rivers, who has probably had no advantages at all! Mr. Bryan was trying to smooth things over for Mr. Black, and assured Mr. Rivers that there would be no more trouble. Mr. Rivers promised to let by-gones be by-gones and said: 'I can never like Black, but if he'll let me alone, I'll try to get over it,'—just as I said to Mr. Bryan!"

Patty's cheeks were now aflame with shame, and the tears again trembled upon her long lashes.

"Well," said her mother, soothingly, "Mr. Bryan certainly HAS let you alone, hasn't he? So what are you worried about?"

"I—I—It looks as if I'm worried because he HAS!" choked Patty, "and that's what he'd think if I should apologize. I'll never do it, no—never! Anyhow, he's forgotten all about it,—so why should I remember or care?" And with a defiant toss of her brown head, a tilt of her dimpled chin, and a shrug of her shoulders Patty sat down to dinner and ate a hearty meal, changing the subject to the coming picnic, and helped her mother lay plans for entertaining the young people.

When John Rivers reached home, Jeanie with the baby in her arms, was putting dinner on the table, her eyes red and swollen, though she tried to appear happy and cheerful, as she greeted him with a smile and called to her little brother:

"Pull Daddy's chair to the table, Tommy,—what a dear helpful boy. What would sister do without you? And here comes Sam with babys nice fresh milk. Now we are all ready!"

Mr. Rivers had "washed" and was drying his face and hands on the kitchen towel. He noted Jeanie's flushed cheeks and swollen eyes, and felt a tenderness for his girl in her trouble that made him hurt. The president had spoken so nicely of her,—and wouldn't she be glad to know they didn't have to move? He seated himself at the clean, nicely arranged table and smiled up at Jeanie:

"Honey,—the president, Mr. Bryan, stopped me just now and—"

RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The revival meeting at the Baptist church came to a close last week, with thirty-seven additions and the church greatly revived. The new Methodist preacher, Mr. I. L. Roberts, preached his first sermon at the Methodist church last Sunday and he made a deep impression on his congregation and all others who met him. The prospects look mighty good for the churches and the Lord's work here.

The Sunday schools are preparing to give entertainments at both the churches Christmas, and of course will have Christmas trees and treats, besides the nice treats that our president, Mr. R. C. Moore, always gives everyone. The mills have been running almost full time for the past year and everybody has been happy and prosperous, so we are looking for old Santa Claus to be very liberal with his happiness and good cheer. In case Old Santa should miss anyone, the good Juniors, of which we have two hundred strong, I understand will see that they are remembered.

Mr. L. A. Curtis has installed a new Victor radio and he says he can get any station on the air, even to B. V. D. Can some one please tell us where that is?

Mr. J. G. Poovey, our warehouse foreman, has just completed a new 150 bushel capacity potato storage house according to government specifications, and has stored his crop of seven bushels of shoe string variety.

Mr. J. O. Edwards, Mr. L. H. Holcomb, Mr. J. M. Kelley, and Mr. L. A. Elmore attended the Southern Textile Association meeting in Spartanburg on the 21st, and reported a pleasant and beneficial time.

The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Tolbert, Friday and presented them with a fine boy.
SLTM.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Falls Community News

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having winter time days and enjoy these cool days. They make us all feel fine.

The Calhoun Falls High School gave a Halloween party at the community house Thursday night. Also a chicken supper was served which was enjoyed by all, and was well attended.

Week-of-Prayer has been conducted by the Methodist church and the services were greatly enjoyed by each member. Mrs. Nance and her group of members put on a real good program Wednesday evening.

The Mothers' Club held their monthly meeting Wednesday evening at the community house. The program was on Armistice Day and was enjoyed by all. After the meeting the hostess served a delightful salad course and coffee which everyone enjoyed.

Mr. Ralph Fagan, Mrs. W. T. Lovern and Mrs. G. G. Fagan went to the Fair at Elberton, Ga., Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Jones and Miss Lois Hudgens went to the Anderson Fair, Thursday evening.

The 10th grade of the high school had a party Friday evening at the home of Miss Esma Jones. About fifty young folks were present and report a fine time. The hostess served ambrosia and crackers.

We had a sad death in our community, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Dillieshaw. He

was about five years old. He was laid to rest in Greenwood Cemetery.

"We loved him, yes we loved him,
But angels loved him more,
For they were sweetly calling him
To yonder waiting shore."

DOLLY ANN.

BLACKSBURG, S. C.

Blacksburg Spinning Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been such a long time since I last saw any news in the Home Section from this village, I have decided to write again.

Mr. Eugene Pennington, of Rock Hill, S. C., spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Fannie Pennington.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Nivens, of Gastonia, N. C., spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Greene.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spencer, of Gaffney, S. C., were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hensley.

Mr. Ernest Leagan, of Mooresville, N. C., was a visitor here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pennington and Miss Ruth Collins were visitors in Gastonia, N. C., Sunday. Miss Ruth Collins spent Saturday night with Miss Eunice Thompson.

Mr. B. L. Terry and Mr. Hoke Campe motored to Shelby, N. C., Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bolin motored to Gaffney, S. C., Saturday.

BLUE EYES.

ATCO, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a line to say hello and let you and all the rest of the Southern people, especially mill people hear from our little mill village. I have been up here quite awhile and never have seen any news about Atco in the Home Section. We have a wonderful little mill town to live in, and also have some wonderful bosses to work for here. I will give you their names. Starting with our superintendent: Mr. G. I. Parmenter, a fine man he is. Mr. Carter, overseer of spinning; Mr. R. C. Schilwood, overseer carding, with Mr. McKew, second hand; Mr. D. C. Anderson, overseer twisting, and Ellis Roberts his second. I do not know the weave room overseer. Mr. Griffin, master mechanic; Mr. R. C. Brown, assistant superintendent; R. W. Powell, employment agent.

Aunt Becky, I have been here about three months and like it fine. We have good schools and churches and a whole lot of good people. You ought to come to see us some time and enjoy yourself here with these good people.

This is my first time to write to the Home Section. If you haven't a correspondent here, I will be glad to take up the roll myself. I sure do like the Home Section. I also like your stories, and Gee McGee is a Blow-out.

A GA. DIRT DAUBER.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been attending the state and county fairs and haven't had much time to write, but have always found time to read the story and think it just fine. We have lots of news this time, but the best item of all is: Our mill company is busy putting in bath rooms and the

"Oh Daddy! I didn't want him to know—I hoped he wouldn't hear;—now he thinks I'm—a—bad girl," Jeanie said, bowing her head and laying her cheek to baby's.

"Jeanie! Look at me! Do you think I'd be smiling and almost happy if he hadn't lifted a burden from my shoulders? Think you 'bad'? Well, I guess not. To my dying day I'll remember how he looked and what he said: 'You are Mr. Rivers, I believe, the father of the beautiful, noble girl who is such a wonderful little mother to your motherless babe,—such a devoted little homemaker for you! Damn what 'they' say. I know gold when I see it, and your girl is pure. No, you don't have to move, John Rivers, and you are going to have your chance, too.'"

"Daddy!" Jeanie raised her head and her eyes shone with mingled incredulity and hope. "I—I guess you ought not to use that bad word before Sam and Tom,—but it sounded mighty good to me! Oh, do you think he knows about last night?" fearfully.

"Indeed he does; and he says Mr. Black is going to give me a square deal;—that it's all been a misunderstanding, and I must not hold it against the superintendent. Somehow I can't quite comprehend. In the first place it's going to be mighty hard to believe in Mr. Black's sincerity, and I hope he will let me alone. Shall we take out a warrant and finish Brown's delivery man for last night's disturbance?"

"I'd rather not, Daddy. Mr. Brown has been good to us,—and we owe him some, you know. I'd rather let the man go than to go to court."

"Well, then,—I'll just tell Mr. Bryan how you feel about it, and I'll have a talk with Mr. Brown and give him warning about sending a drunken brute around to deliver groceries. Thank the Lord, girly, we've got a president that's going to see that justice is done in this village. I haven't felt so happy and hopeful in years, and I'm not uneasy any more."

Dinner over, John Rivers took the baby in his arms, caressed it, talked to it, and coaxed it to smile; and when presently it laughed aloud for the first time in its life, it was such charming music that all thought of troubles were forgotten, and the whole family laughed, rejoicing in the little one's improved health.

"Daddy, I've cried nearly all day, thinking of what it would mean to take baby away from the helpful suggestions and advice of the village nurse, and to some place where perhaps we couldn't get milk for it. Oh, I'm so glad we don't have to move. I don't know what I'd do without Mrs. Anderson and Miss Patty, they are so nice and kind."

"Daddy, did the president say we don't have to move? And did he, honest-to-goodness, say them nice things about Jeanie?" asked Sammy Rivers seriously, his hands thrust into his pockets and his bare feet wide apart, as he addressed his father.

"He certainly did, my boy," smiled the father, putting the baby in the cradle. "Now you stay here and help sister; first thing you know you'll be in some sort of trouble. Lord knows, I wish school would run twelve

months in the year, early and late, and keep youngsters off the streets."

John Rivers tackled his work that afternoon with renewed energy. The scowl had vanished from his face and the defiant, revengeful glare of hate had gone from his eyes.

One of the loom fixers, meeting with him at the work bench, informed him that a new policeman was on duty, and that Mr. Bryan had made it so hot for Mr. Brown's delivery man that he had resigned his job and gone.

"Darned if I don't believe things are humming for something around here," said the man. "I was out at the store—a big crowd was out there at noon,—and Mr. Bryan made an address from a box in the yard, that was sure a dry-bone-rattler. What he said about drunken brutes, slandering tongues and snakes in the grass won't be forgotten soon. He told Brown that if he had seen that drunk deliveryman make advances on a defenseless, motherless girl, he'd have killed him like the reptile he is. Whew! First thing we knew Brown held a piece of paper in his hand on which was written 'I'm Gone!' and we learned that this delivery man had slipped out of the back door and beat it. One of the boys said he had his hat in his hand and his coat tail stood straight out behind. Gee! our president is a live-wire!"

"That's good!" smiled John Rivers. "Now if somebody will tie a few knots in some long tongues around here and stop so much darned gossiping, maybe things will get better sure enough."

About 3:00 o'clock the overseers in each department tacked up several notices, and soon tired faces and dull eyes were lighted with animated interest, as groups gathered to read:

**A HOLIDAY TOMORROW
WITH FULL PAY
FREE BARBECUE DINNER
Watermelons and Ice Cream
Bring Grandma, Grandpa
and all the Babies
Place—Johnstone Woods**

**An Address at 10:00 o'clock by Your President,
BILLY BRYAN**

A holiday with full pay, and on top of that, a free dinner,—watermelons and cream! Wasn't it enough to send a thrill of joyous anticipation to the heart of every operative? And the president would address them. His talk at the store at noon had been heard by many, who in turn told others, and so the thought of hearing some one who had convictions, and "ginger" and "pep" enough to express them without fear or favor, was not considered the least attraction on tomorrow's program.

The monotony of mill life, unrelieved by worth-while recreation, breeds stagnation that poisons the mind, heart and soul so that dissatisfaction and rebellion take ready root. Thought is never idle, and if food for healthy thought is not provided, the capitalist and manufacturer need not be surprised to learn too late, that they've fostered and nourished a monster that will rend them.

equipment in all the houses. The village is somewhat torn up now but soon it will be just right; then we will look for a visit from Aunt Becky, eh?

Mr. O. B. Chandler left last week to enter the hospital in Greenwood, S. C., for treatment. Mrs. Chandler accompanied her husband to Greenwood, where she will stay with her mother to be near Mr. Chandler.

Mrs. T. A. Sweatt and little daughter, of Camden, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. L. F. Adams.

Messrs. T. E. Lattimore, S. F. Adams, Jimmie Boyeman and Bruce Baker motored to Columbia Saturday to witness the game between the University of North Carolina and the University of South Carolina.

There were so many who attended the fair we can't quite remember all but here are a few: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunter and family, Mrs. L. F. Adams, Mrs. Foster Truesdale, Misses Evelyn Cox, Ruth Twitty, Ruby Horton, Bertie Twitty, Mr. O. C. Twitty, Messrs. Henry Adams, Marvin Bradley, Richard Faulkenberry, Misses Eva, Rubye, and Lucille Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Will Horton and family, Misses Odessa Ogburn and Pearle Walters, Mr. Eugene Walters and Will Knight, Mr. Marvin Twitty, Mr. Walter Faile and so many more we can't name them all.

A most disastrous fire visited Kershaw in the early morning of November 2; completely destroying four buildings along Main street. The buildings were occupied by the Nehi Bottling Co., Christmas Bros. store, and two-store rooms owned by Mr. Frank Clyburn. The buildings were only partially covered by insurance.

Miss Eva Christmas and Mrs. L. F. Adams were in Columbia, Saturday shopping.

We won't be so neglectful any more. Aunt Becky.

NEWSIE.

WAXHAW, N. C.

Rodman-Heath Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines to let you hear from us again. We are running full time, with plenty of help and no labor troubles.

Our superintendent, Mr. J. B. Holt, is on the job and a better man is hard to find. He is assisted in the card room by W. W. Teague; in the spinning room by W. E. Holt; in the twister room by Lex Pressley; W. P. Mullis is chief engineer and master mechanic, and all pull together and everything is moving on fine. We have as good running work as will be found.

We have good churches and schools. We have a Sunday school in the village and Miss Pearl Rodman, the manager of the mill, spends lots of her time teaching the Bible to her people here. If we would all heed her teachings we would have the best place in the State.

Quite a number of our people spent Saturday and Sunday in Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo Mullis spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Mullis' parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holt made a trip to Lowell, N. C., Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. W. W. Teague and children are visiting at Rockingham and Laurinburg.

Mrs. A. B. Brown moved to Hillsboro last week where her husband has been overseer of spinning and carding for the past six months.

Mrs. John Cranshaw, who has been down with pellagra for several months is very low at this writing.

The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Broom and took their infant son, Johnnie Lee. The funeral was conducted at the home by Rev. J. E. B. Houser, pastor of the Methodist church. It seems strange that God should send the death angel at such a soon hour to pluck from our midst a lovely flower, but we can only say:

"On wings of love his soul did soar
And today Heaven's Host has one angel more."

Wishing success for your paper, I am
SWEEPER.

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines from our mill.

I am twelve years old and in the fourth grade. Aunt Becky, we have a new mill here.

I am the daughter of G. W. Loggins, who was overseer of weaving at Winder, Ga. You remember we had such a fine superintendent at Winder. His name was G. D. Walker.

If I see this in the Home Section I will give you all the overseers' names next week.

Your little friend,

ALICE LOGGINS.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

Beaver Lois Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines to let you know we are still on the map running full time with plenty of good help, and with very little sickness.

Our general manager, Mr. H. C. Dresser visited us last week.

Mrs. M. J. Keown and Miss Gladys Keown are visiting Mrs. Keown's grandson, Mr. Roy Keown.

Our overseer of weaving, Mr. J. J. Roberts, has gone to Spartanburg, S. C., to the Valley Falls Mills on business this week.

Say, by-the-way, the last account we have of "Boll Weevil," he was going to a chicken supper. We hope he didn't eat too much chicken and get sick so he could not write. Come on, H. C. D., we are looking for one real soon.

I am enjoying the story of "The Way of a Woman."

G. J. L.

THE TEN MARKS OF AN EDUCATED MAN

He keeps his mind open on every question until the evidence is all in.

He always listens to the man who knows.

He never laughs at new ideas.

He cross-examines his day-dreams.

He knows his strong point and plays it.

He knows the value of good habits and how to form them.

He knows when not to think and when to call in the expert to think for him.

You can't sell him magic.

He lives the forward-looking, outward-looking life.

He cultivates a love of the beautiful.

—Albert Edward Wiggam.

FRIENDSHIP

The gentle touch of a friendly hand;

The light of a knowing smile;

The call of a heart that can understand;

—Are the things that make life worthwhile.

—Copied.

The greatest benefactors of the age,—the men who are doing more for home, state and nation,—are our up-to-date cotton manufacturers, who give every man a square deal, and who make living conditions ideal and education possible for their operatives and children. Billy Bryan realized this more and more, as he saw the extent of his responsibilities as president.

The people of Hope Mills had learned in a few weeks to love their smiling, cheery, gray-eyed president, who treated them with courtesy and consideration. He was here, there and everywhere at once, it seemed, and many a housewife had been pleasantly surprised to have him pause at her steps to admire a flower, her yard, or garden, or to inquire after the health of the baby, or some member of the family was "out sick."

All that Friday afternoon operatives worked as if inspired, talking and thinking of "tomorrow." Some of the doffer boys, while resting, could not resist the temptation to "run home and tell mother!" and were chagrined to find that she already knew, for notices had been tacked up along every street, and at the Company Store. The whole village was thrilled and excited as never before.

CHAPTER XXI

Mothers went through their children's clothes to see if all the little ones could be made presentable, and a number of little aprons and dresses soon decorated the wash line that would otherwise have been left over for next week's laundry, and were ironed Saturday morning.

Mrs. Anderson was going about the village in her plain immaculate white dress and broad sun hat, an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact. She was especially careful to see that Jeanie and her charges were ready for the picnic, and when Saturday morning came Jeanie arose early, her cries of delight brought all the Rivers family from bed, to make a hurried toilet and join her. There on the front porch, close up to the door, stood a pretty willow baby carriage tagged:

"For the motherless baby, with best wishes of Hope Mills Company for the youngster's health, and the Little 'Mother's' happiness."

"Well I'll be doggone!" exclaimed John Rivers slowly, under his breath, as Sam, with a whoop bounced out and carefully rolled the carriage inside, and little Tom began to dance a jig and cry:

"Me wide—me wide!" Jeanie lifted him in, Sammy began to "wide" him, and then she sat down by the table, buried her face in her hands and cried—as is "the way of a woman." John Rivers, with a lump in throat, stood by and silently stroked her hair for a moment, then went into the kitchen and started a fire in the stove.

"I wonder if we can eat breakfast," Jeanie laughed, wiping her tears away with her apron, as she joined her father in the kitchen. "I'm full!"

(To Be Continued)